



# ***Daily Report***

## **China**

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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-91-078

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23 April 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### Reactions to Gorbachev's S. Korea Visit Noted

#### China Reacts Positively

OW2204115691 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1132 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 22 KYODO—China, in an unusually positive response, Monday welcomed Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to South Korea last week.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that China hopes improved relations between Moscow and Seoul will help ease tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The spokesman made the remark when asked to comment on Gorbachev's overnight visit to South Korea Saturday after his historic trip to Japan.

It was an unexpectedly positive response for China which maintains friendly relations with North Korea and does not have official ties with the South.

Chinese Premier Li Peng is scheduled to visit Pyongyang in early May for talks on several matters, particularly North and South Korea's bid to enter the United Nations, government sources have said.

North Korea strongly protested the South's recent move to unilaterally apply for the U.N. membership, saying the act was perpetuating the division of the Korean peninsula.

China has so far opposed South Korea's U.N. entry as not practical at the present.

#### Visit Termed 'Unprecedented'

HK2204114891 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 21 Apr 91 p 2

["Weekly Roundup" by Kung Yaowen (7895 5069 2429): "Soviet President's First Visit to South Korea"]

[Text] Following the completion of a four-day historic visit to Japan, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev set foot on the soil of South Korea, the island of Cheju, on the night of 19 April, for a second historic visit.

Although the Soviet Union and the Republic of Korea [ROK] have established diplomatic relations and the two countries' heads of state have met twice in San Francisco and Moscow since last year, it is unprecedented for a Soviet supreme leader to set foot on the Korean peninsula, particularly in South Korea for a visit. By comparison, Gorbachev has not yet visited Pyongyang.

Because of the position he holds, Gorbachev, aware more or less of Pyongyang's dissatisfaction, visited the island of Cheju, which is located south of the capital, rather than Seoul, in his current trip to South Korea.

The island of Cheju is an internationally well-known tourist city in South Korea, dubbed "Hawaii of North-east Asia." The next goal of Cheju is to develop itself into a free port open to all sides of the world or to effect a transition to "the world's Cheju."

Gorbachev arrived on the island of Cheju on the night of 19 April and No Tae-u arrived at 2330 the same day to greet the former. Profusely praising the "reform" policy pursued by Gorbachev, he said that he "was convinced that Gorbachev's reform policy will surely promote world peace and prosperity." He said: Since the publication of the joint communique of the summit meeting between himself and Gorbachev in Moscow last year, both countries have expressed satisfaction over their relations in political, economic, social, and other fields of endeavor, which are getting closer. He went on to say: "The mild spring of relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK will prevail not only over the Korean peninsula but also over the Asian region." He repeatedly stressed: The improvement of Soviet-ROK relations will be focused on relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula.

#### No Tae-u Warmly Welcomes Gorbachev

South Korea did not hesitate to spend huge funds beautifying the appearance of the island city of Cheju for Gorbachev's current visit. While reporters from various countries were flocking to the island of Cheju for a visit, South Korea tried every possible means to encourage the large army of reporters to promote this famous scenic spot of Cheju island as they were vying with one another for vantage points in taking news pictures of Gorbachev's visit. The better No Tae-u can "cultivate friendship" with Gorbachev, the more international South Korea's image will be. South Korea's television station tried every possible means to broadcast live the activities of Gorbachev's present visit till midnight. True, the grand reception accorded to Gorbachev has really rarely been seen in the past, but it is, in fact, also a move of self-publicity.

To put it bluntly, this is a need for both sides. Since the contention for hegemony of the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union ended following the defeat of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in the Gulf war, a new situation has emerged in which the United States "singly dominates the world." With political chaos and economic and ethnic crises getting extremely serious in the Soviet Union, there have been signs in all respects that Gorbachev has found himself "busy enough with his own affairs" and unable to contend with the United States for superiority. In devoting his efforts to developing relations with advanced countries, Gorbachev has recently experienced a taste of being coolly treated. That he failed to gain the desired results in his recent visit to Japan was a case in point.

#### Seoul Exerts the Utmost Strength to Draw the Soviet Union Over to its Side

While his visit to Japan left much to be desired, Gorbachev visited South Korea with stress put on economic

cooperation. Being one of the "Four Small Dragons in Asia," South Korea has an economic power not to be ignored, and, moreover, its economy has promising prospects for further development. The purpose of Soviet initiative to establish diplomatic relations with South Korea is to develop economic ties between the two countries. Since the visit to Japan produced inadequate results, the Soviet Union hoped to gain greater financial support from South Korea.

South Korea's present and future biggest rival is Japan. While there is no similar obstacle of the issue of "northern territories" lying before the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, on no account will South Korea cast off this opportunity to grab Soviet "resources, raw and semifinished materials, and commodities markets." Besides economic interests, South Korea lays greater stress on economic attainments. The most prominent one is the isolation of North Korea. Since Seoul strengthened economic ties with Moscow, Pyongyang has appeared to be isolated. It was thus compelled to change its policies. In this world, living reality is highly stressed. With its economic prowess, South Korea is in a better position to pursue economic diplomacy than Pyongyang. This time South Korea hopes to have Soviet support in applying for UN membership, to which Gorbachev was rumored to have given his tacit consent. This has something to do with the \$3 billion loans which Seoul promised to the Soviet Union last winter.

#### **The Objective is to Develop Relations With the Association of Southeast Asian Nations**

While financial groups in Japan are taking a wait-and-see attitude toward making investments in the Soviet Union due to such things as the "northern territories" issue, the Soviet Union also hopes that South Korea will come out boldly to invest and develop Siberia's petroleum, natural gas, coal, and other resources in a big way. South Korea is also in a position to woo U.S. petrochemical enterprises to invest together with it in exploitation of Soviet energy resources. In view of its practical interests, Soviet relations with South Korea are expected to expand in a greater way.

On the other hand, by taking advantage of his close relations with South Korea, Gorbachev can actively open a new relationship with ASEAN member states, most of which do not have a good opinion of the Soviet Union. This is precisely the invisible ideological barrier which the Soviet Union is trying hard to remove. The Soviet Union has asked to attend the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference and the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Ministerial Conference, which are to be held in Singapore next month. There is no denying the fact that relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, the Soviet Union and the ROK, and the Soviet Union and China, which have made considerable advances on territorial issues, have earned Gorbachev's reformist line a fairly good reputation. After returning home, if nothing goes wrong with Gorbachev's position, the favorable factors of his current visits to Japan and the ROK will

enable the Soviet Union to further expand its political and economic positions in Asia.

#### **'News Analysis' on Gorbachev's Japan Visit**

*HK2204111491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO  
in Chinese 21 Apr 91 p 6*

[“News Analysis” by staff reporter Yu Qing (0060 7230):  
“A New Starting Point for Japanese-Soviet Relations”]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr (RENMIN RIBAO)—Soviet President Gorbachev made a four-day official visit to Japan from 16 to 19 April. The meeting of the heads of the two countries in Japan was the first in the last one and a half centuries; whereas after World War II four Japanese state leaders had visited the Soviet Union. President Gorbachev's present trip has not only redressed the imbalance of visits between Japanese and Soviet state leaders but also represents a new starting point of improvement in Japanese-Soviet relations.

Japanese-Soviet relations following World War II have been cold and frigid, despite the fact that the two countries had established diplomatic ties as early as 1956. The main cause for such a state has been the long-standing northern territorial problem that remains unresolved between Japan and the Soviet Union.

The Japanese and Soviet state leaders, after six rounds of difficult talks lasting 10 hours, finally signed, in the early hours of 19 April, the "Japanese-Soviet Joint Declaration." Both sides made compromises and took each others' positions into consideration. On the Soviet side, for the problem of "territorial designation," there will now be specific mention of the four northern islands, namely the Habomai group, Shikotan, Kunashiri, and Etorofu Islands; and it has proposed that in the immediate future there be no visa requirements for Japanese residents visiting the four northern islands, a reduction of the Soviet military presence on the four northern islands, and so on.

On the Japanese side, quite a few people had expected a clear recognition of the 1956 Japanese-Soviet Joint Declaration. But the present "Japanese-Soviet Joint Declaration" states: "The prime minister and president stressed at the talks that expediting preparations for a peace treaty is of utmost importance. For this purpose, all positive factors accumulated in the many years since the 1956 declaration, which ended the belligerent state and restored diplomatic ties, must be fully employed in a constructive and positive fashion." People believe that this was only an indirect reference to, and not a direct recognition of, the 1956 Japanese-Soviet Joint Declaration.

Although Japan and the Soviet Union remain split on the territorial problems, we must not take the "Japanese-Soviet Joint Declaration" as the only yardstick in evaluating Gorbachev's visit. The visit to Japan by the Soviet president itself indicates that Japanese-Soviet relations are changing. Through the visit, mutual understanding was enhanced between the two countries. Although Gorbachev's present

trip did not succeed in making a breakthrough in the form of fundamentally improving Japanese-Soviet relations, the foreign ministers of the two countries, aside from the joint declaration itself, have signed 15 documents on strengthening political, economic, scientific and technological, and cultural exchanges and cooperation between the two countries. We can say that the wheel toward a genuine ending of the "postwar era" between the two countries has started turning.

Media circles here commented that the Soviet president's trip to Japan, whether in terms of improving Japanese-Soviet relations or resolving the territorial problems, is only a beginning and what counts is its prospects. At the same time, both sides are aware that between the starting point and destination lie considerable hard efforts.

### **U.S. Group Warns Against Isolating DPRK**

HK2304105491 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 23 Apr 91 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shi Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768):  
"Senior U.S. Official Delegation Visits Pyongyang"]

[Text] Soviet President Gorbachev has just concluded his visit to Japan and South Korea and returned home. A delegation of the "Asian Association" consisting of a former commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific and some former senior officials of the U.S. Department of State will visit North Korea in May. Although the delegation will have no direct ties with the U.S. Government, its membership clearly shows that it should not be taken lightly.

Obviously, this is a measure of balance adopted by the United States to prevent North Korea from falling into a more isolated position from the international community after Gorbachev's visit to South Korea. During its visit to Pyongyang, the delegation will find out in what aspects the United States and North Korea may improve their relations. This move shows that the situation on the Korean peninsula is still changing.

The delegation will be headed by Professor Sikalabinuo [2448 0595 2139 1764 6179] of California University, and members of the delegation will include Heci [6378 5417], former commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific; Meiyici [2734 0122 5417], former assistant secretary of state; and Fule [8099 0519], former deputy assistant secretary of state. The delegation will leave the United States on 7 May and will visit Beijing, Pyongyang, Seoul, Tokyo, and Moscow. According to the U.S. Department of State, the "Delegation of the Asian Association" "will bear no political indication and have no ties with the U.S. Government." The delegation's visit to North Korea will become the focus of attention to its whole tour.

THE NEW YORK TIMES warned in an editorial on 17 April that "isolating North Korea will stimulate its ambition to develop nuclear weapons." This fully showed that the United States was worried about the

potential ability of North Korea to develop nuclear weapons. Last October, the United States pointed out: "If North Korea allows the International Atomic Energy Agency to make on-the-spot inspections to see whether it has the facilities for developing nuclear weapons, then the conditions for the improvement of U.S.-North Korean relations will be ripe." U.S. and North Korean diplomats at the political counselor level have held several rounds of dialogue in Beijing, but no substantial progress has been made yet. Therefore, the United States felt that it was necessary to give North Korea a push.

From what the Soviet Union revealed, it was not hard to find some clue about whether Pyongyang was making nuclear weapons. The Soviet Government officials indicated that if North Korea did not allow the personnel of the International Atomic Energy Agency to make an inspection tour on its territory, the Soviet Union would stop supplying nuclear technology and nuclear materials for North Korea. The Soviet statement certainly made Pyongyang unhappy, but it also revealed certain clues.

North Korea denounced the Soviet-South Korean summit talks as something "aimed at solidifying Korea's national division and intensifying the tension on the Korean peninsula." Pyongyang also accused Gorbachev of "being bought off by South Korea with money (a package loan of \$3 billion)." Will Pyongyang be able to make any forceful retaliation?

Among the four major countries, namely the Soviet Union, the United States, China, and Japan, that have close relations with the Korean peninsula, the Soviet Union is the sole country that has diplomatic relations simultaneously with both North Korea and South Korea. In the eyes of the Soviet Union, state-to-state relations should not be affected by ideological differences. Moscow's decision to develop relations with Seoul was based on such a concept in the "new thinking." Moscow hoped that cooperation may be effected by transcending the differences in social systems.

Meanwhile, the United States has begun talks with Vietnam to improve relations, and initial results have been achieved. It will also send a delegation to visit Pyongyang and try to soothe North Korea's resentment after suffering isolation in the international community. The delegation will also explore a certain degree or a certain form of improvement in U.S.-North Korean relations. This will be a favorable opportunity for Pyongyang. If Pyongyang continues to cherish and preserve the outmoded and refuses to adapt itself to the new situation, then where will it end up?

South Korea is striving to independently make its way step by step into the United Nations, and then it will prompt North Korea to join the United Nations separately. Pyongyang still insists that the two sides should jointly achieve UN membership as a unified entity, however. The development of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the East European countries, including the Soviet Union, has formed greater and



greater pressure on Pyongyang. The possibility of cross recognition is increasing. At the same time, the improvement of U.S.-North Korean relations has also been included in the agenda.

### RENMIN RIBAO Eyes Baker's Mideast Trip

HK2204133091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO  
in Chinese 20 Apr 91 p 6

["News Analysis" by Staff Reporter Zhang Qixin (1728 0796 2500): "Baker Makes Third Trip to the Middle East"]

[Text] Washington, D.C., 17 Apr (RENMIN RIBAO)—Several days after he returned from a visit to the Middle East, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker is again on his way to the region, his third trip after the Gulf war, to continue searching for ways to solve the Middle East problem with Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Jordan.

In a little more than a month, Baker has made three trips to the Middle East, which indicates that the United States wants to seize the opportunity to produce a plan for Middle East peace talks. During the last two visits, Baker has proposed to various sides in the Middle East the idea on convening a "regional peace conference," and after listening to the responses from the countries concerned, he returned to the United States and discussed them with President Bush. According to information, the U.S. Government sees promise in the initial responses of various sides, therefore, it has decided that Baker should make one more trip to the Middle East, to discuss further the problem of the regional conference with leaders of various countries. Baker's three trips to the Middle East can be regarded as another round of U.S. diplomatic efforts to open a new Middle East situation.

Although Baker's last two visits to the Middle East made some process in the problem of peace, he met quite a number of problems and difficulties. The countries concerned said only that they would consider the "regional conference" proposed by the United States; in reality, they have different stands and obvious differences. Some of these differences involve the problem of the structure and procedures of the conference, and some involve essential problems of the aims and duty of the conference, when the procedural and essential problems blend together, it is very difficult to solve them. Even Baker himself and some U.S. officials admitted that there are no answers to many problems.

Amid Baker's diplomatic activities in the Middle East, Israel's move has become the focus of attention. Recently, in order to cast off its isolated condition, Israel suddenly became extraordinarily active. It forestalled its opponents by a show of strength, and pretended to actively support the "regional peace conference," which would be presided over by the United States, but in reality, it put forward various conditions to try to direct the regional peace conference into the track it wants. Its original rigid stand has not changed, and it tried hard to say that the Arab countries are responsible for whether the "regional peace conference" can be held.

For example, on the procedure of the conference, Israel suggested that the regional peace conference should only be "an opening ceremony once and for all," that no meeting will be held after the opening ceremony, and that Israel would hold direct talks with Arab countries one by one, to make the regional peace conference exist in name. It is opposed allowing any international organizations to preside over the conference, and said the Soviet Union must first establish regulations on the conference with Israel and observe these regulations in order to preside over the conference with the United States; at the same time, it asked both the United States and the Soviet Union not to propose any "method for final solution" in their speeches at the opening ceremony.

On the aim of the regional conference, Israel said it would hold direct talks with Arab countries to end the war condition and to have Israel recognized, but it refused to treat UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of "land for peace" as the basis of the conference, and it also refused to promise to abandon the occupied territories. Recently, it even tried to distort the UN resolutions, saying that the return of Sinai Peninsula to Egypt was already a fulfillment of the UN resolutions demanding it withdraw from the occupied territories. On the Palestinian problem, Israel insisted on limiting it to the "method for temporary solution," that is, the plan for "limited autonomy" proposed by Shamir in 1989; at the same time, it insisted that the Palestinian representatives to take part in the regional peace conference should only come from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, excluding the Palestinians living abroad, in Jerusalem, and having contacts with the Palestinian Liberation Organization. These unreasonable Israeli suggestions contradict not only the stand of the Arab countries, but also some of the U.S. points of view.

At present, neither the United States nor the Arab countries have openly put forward any thorough plans for the regional peace conference, but differences between them can be easily seen. Although in principle the United States advocates that in the Middle East "overall peace must be established on the basis on UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and on the principle of land for peace," in practice, it only emphasized the building of trust measures to improve the atmosphere and promote direct Israeli-Arab talks through a regional peace conference presided by the United States and the Soviet Union. Arab countries hope that the conference, in any form, should be participated in by the representatives of international organizations or the realm of international participation should be expanded; at the same time, the conference should have a permanent nature to be beneficial to coordinating the differences among various sides; Arab countries also hope that any solution will be based on the principle of land for peace and consideration of the rights of Palestinians to exercise self-determination and to build a nation.

In light of the great differences among various sides concerning the convention of the regional peace conference in the Middle East, newspapers here think that, under the current situation, if Baker has to produce a

plan for the regional conference, he must try to iron out the differences concerning the conference's structure, procedure, agenda, venue, and date, as well as Palestinian representatives. It is still difficult to predict whether Baker can make any process in these aspects during his third trip to the Middle East.

#### **XINHUA on Japan's SDF Deployment to Gulf**

*OW2304105491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 23 KYODO—China seeks prudence by Japan in its proposed sending of minesweepers to the Persian Gulf to help remove remaining Iraqi mines, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

"Whether inside Japan or in Asia, whether past or present, the question of overseas dispatch of Japanese troops is an extremely delicate issue," the spokesman said.

"We hope Japan can deal cautiously with this delicate question," the spokesman said in a statement read over the telephone to KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

The statement indicates the Chinese Government regards sending minesweepers as equivalent to "overseas dispatch of troops."

The official Chinese news service XINHUA on Tuesday also sharply criticized the proposal as "a dangerous first step in sending troops overseas."

XINHUA said the decision, which is likely to be formalized on Wednesday, would represent "the first Japanese Government overseas dispatch of the military since World War II."

The news service questioned the Japanese Government's motives in continuing to push for overseas dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel, despite the end of the Persian Gulf war.

"It again, (the Japanese Government) is seizing the opportunity and aiming to legitimize the SDF and the overseas dispatch of troops by revising the existing constitution," XINHUA said.

It said the proposed minesweeper mission would expand Japan's military influence in Asia since the ships would traverse 13,000 kilometers through waters near countries such as the Philippines, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan.

A one-day delay in releasing the XINHUA story, which originated in Tokyo dated Monday, is regarded as an indication it was subjected to debate and approval by higher authorities before its dispatch, diplomatic sources said.

This would suggest the comments in the article are a close reflection of thinking within the Chinese Government, they said.

Chinese Premier Li Peng, in a speech to the National People's Congress on March 25, warned of a resurgence of Japanese militarism.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, in talks with his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama on April 6, urged Japan to treat "with caution" any overseas dispatch of its Self-Defense Forces (SDF).

#### **UN Envoy Urges Easing Technology Transfers**

*OW2204202691 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] Geneva, April 22 (XINHUA)—A Chinese official urged industrialized nations here today to reduce their restrictions and obstacles on technology exports so as to revitalize technological flows into developing countries.

Wang Tianche, head of the Chinese delegation, told a United Nations conference that the international flow of technology was vital for the world economy and the development of the Third World nations.

"Only by transferring technologies to the developing countries and by promoting their economic development, can we expect a stable growth of the world economy," he said.

Wang, speaking at a committee of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), said there had been a general decline of technological flow during the 1980's.

He expressed concern that the suppliers of technology would obtain an even stronger bargaining leverage in the 1990's and that the developing countries would be put in a even less competitive position.

He stressed the need for the creation of a congenial international environment favoring the transfer of technology from the developed countries to the developing countries.

"We hope that the developed countries will help the developing countries achieve diversification in their production, eliminate protectionism in their trade, increase the latter's abilities in export earning, grant them favorable conditions on obtaining needed technologies, increase direct investment, commercial loans and other forms of assistance to these countries," he said.

"Cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in the field of trade in technologies benefits not the developing countries alone, but also the expansion of exports of the suppliers of the relevant technologies," he added.

Commenting on the appeal by the developed countries in recent years for the protection of intellectual properties, the Chinese official said it might not be appropriate to impose a uniform protection for these properties because of the discrepancies that exist in the industrial, scientific and technological levels.

If a uniform protection was imposed, he said, "it may cause harm to the international technological flow, and may be even more harmful for that of the developing countries."

He called the Uruguay Round of world trade talks, which was negotiating on the protection for intellectual properties, to consider the special situation facing the developing countries, and the industrialized nations to grant developing countries special treatment and give the best facilities for the technological transfer.

#### **Albanian Minister Seeks Improved Israeli Ties**

*OW2304101691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0859 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (XINHUA A)—Albanian Foreign Minister Muhame Kapullani said Monday that it is time to step up the effort for establishing diplomatic relations with Israel.

Meeting with Ser Leon J. Taman, an Israeli businessman, here Monday, Kapullani said his country will promote friendly relations between the peoples of Albania and Israel.

The foreign minister expressed the hope that the Palestinian issue, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, will be finally settled in the Middle East peace process.

Ser Leon J. Taman, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Israeli Roxol Company, was received by President Ramiz Alia last Sunday.

#### **Wan Li Addresses Inter-Parliamentary Union**

*OW2204112491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1105 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)—China will draw on the legislative experience of other countries as a reference point for strengthening democracy and the legal system, China's top legislator Wan Li said here today.

Wan, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, or China's parliament, made the remark in a meeting this afternoon with Council President Daouda Sow and Secretary General Pierre Conillon of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

In the meeting, Wan said IPU has served as useful forum for the parliamentarians of different countries to exchange views on major international issues and to compare notes on legislative work, thus contributing to world peace and development.

Wan said he expects IPU to continue playing a positive role in this regard and, in particular, to enhance the cooperation among the parliaments of different nations.

Sow and Conillon voiced appreciation for China's active involvement in IPU's programs. China was admitted into the international institution in 1984.

Wan said as a IPU member, China is ready to work for increased exchanges between different parliaments and for the safeguarding of world peace.

### **United States & Canada**

#### **Protest Launched Over Bush-Dalai Lama Meeting**

*OW2304092491 Beijing in English to Western  
North America 0400 GMT 19 Apr 91*

[Text] China has launched a strong protest against the United States over President George Bush's meeting with the Dalai Lama in the White House. China's Vice Foreign Minister, Liu Huaqiu, delivered the protest to U.S. Ambassador to China, James Lilley, in Beijing on Thursday.

Liu Huaqiu pointed out the meeting between Bush and the Dalai Lama constitutes encouragement and support for the political activities of the Dalai Lama who advocates the independence of Tibet. The vice foreign minister called the meeting an act of gross interference in China's internal affairs.

Liu Huaqiu stressed that the Dalai Lama is not merely a religious figure, but a political exile who has long engaged in activities aimed at splitting China. The vice foreign minister reiterated China's stand that Tibet is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. He urged the U.S. Government to take a serious approach to the Chinese Government's position on Tibet and prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future.

#### **U.S. Entrepreneur Hails Joint Shanghai Venture**

*OW2204112591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1101 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] Shanghai, April 22 (XINHUA)—The American side of the Xerox-Shanghai Corporation Ltd. has expressed its great satisfaction with the joint venture's performance during the past three years.

This was recently announced by Paul Allaire, president and chief executive officer of the American Xerox Corporation Ltd., at a ceremony to mark the completion and opening of the second phase project of the Xerox-Shanghai Corporation.

The second phase project will enable the corporation to produce high quality copy machine consumption materials that meet international standards.

The first phase of the Xerox-Shanghai Corporation Ltd. went into operation in 1989. The joint venture has since produced close to 20,000 copiers.

Xerox-Shanghai, with its registered capital of 30 million U.S. dollars, is the largest Sino-U.S. joint venture in Shanghai.

## Soviet Union

### Tian Zengpei Continues USSR Border Talks

OW2304065691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0644 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—The eighth working group session of the Chinese and Soviet Government border negotiation delegations was held here between April 9 and 23.

The session discussed the alignment of the boundary lines between the two countries in an earnest and practical atmosphere. Both sides agreed to continue the discussions.

During the meeting Tian Zengpei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs and head of the Chinese Government border negotiation delegation, met the members of the Soviet group.

### Soviet Prime Minister on Anti-Crisis Program

OW2304063191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0605 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Moscow, April 22 (XINHUA)—Soviet Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov stressed today no radical economic reform program can be carried out without a strong political power.

Delivering a report on the government's anti-crisis program to the Soviet Parliament, Pavlov said the government firmly opposes holding mass rallies in working time and openly calls for suspension of political strikes.

He said anyone who does not allow others to work, and resorts to bribery, threat, or violence to undermine production will be punished by law.

Pavlov said the anti-crisis program is aimed at resuming normal production process, improving the financial situation and currency circulation, and establishing a social security system.

The program, he said, regards the development of private enterprises, denationalization and demonopolization of the economy, promotion of foreign economic relations as a basis for accelerating a shift toward market economy.

The Soviet Government has never proposed a total elimination of the state ownership of production means, but worked to privatizes commerce, catering and service trades and small industrial enterprises. The government has planned to privatize one-third small enterprises in 1991 and two-thirds next year, the prime minister said.

On reform of payment for labor, Pavlov said, wages and consumption will link up with the rise of economic returns.

He stressed that favorable conditions will be given to agriculture, food industry and meat and milk processing industry, and firm measures will be taken to prevent transportation and energy departments from stopping their work.

The Soviet Government will work out a comprehensive plan to absorb foreign investment. Pavlov said, adding his country needs the most advanced techniques, modern equipment, knowledge and experience [sentence as received].

The prime minister said if the program wins people's support and is realized, it will change the society and stabilize the economy by the end of this year and prevent the economy from collapsing.

Pavlov's report is subjected to one-week discussion at the parliament.

## Northeast Asia

### Gunboat Reportedly Fires on Japanese Fishing Boat

HK2104083691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0834 GMT  
21 Apr 91

[Text] Naha, Japan, April 21 (AFP)—A Japanese fishing boat was fired on and searched by a suspected Chinese patrol boat near some disputed islands in the East China Sea on Sunday, maritime safety officials said here.

The incident occurred in the high seas near the disputed Senkaku islands, some 190 kilometers (120 miles) north of Taiwan.

Japan, China and Taiwan all claim sovereignty over the islands, which are also known as the Diaoyutai islands.

According to reports reaching maritime safety headquarters here from the 194-tonne No. 21 Tokai Maru, several crew members from the unidentified patrol boat searched the Japanese vessel.

About 30 minutes later, the boat sailed away. None of the eight crew members of the Japanese vessel were injured, officials said.

The No. 21 Tokai Maru was on its way to its home port of Nagasaki after collecting fish from other trawlers operating in the area.

It was the third such incident this month involving Japanese fishing boats in the same waters, officials said.

On April 6, a Japanese fishing boat was attacked and robbed of money by the crew of an unidentified boat just west of the Senaku islands.

The next day, warning shots were fired at the same boat from a vessel that appeared to be a Chinese patrol boat. No one was injured in the incident.

### Japan's Kaifu Addresses Friendship Talks

OW2304104791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0951 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said today that there are broad prospects for Japanese-Chinese cooperation.



The smooth development of the bilateral relations between the two countries will be of great significance to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the world as a whole, Kaifu said.

Meeting with members of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship, Kaifu said the frank exchange of views between members of the committee will help strengthen mutual trust and understanding.

Zhang Xiangshan, chief representative of the committee for the Chinese side, extended greetings to Kaifu from Chinese Premier Li Peng and conveyed Li's invitation to the prime minister to visit China.

Chief representatives from both sides briefed Kaifu on the seventh meeting of the committee. They maintained that the relations between the two countries should be promoted particularly under the current complicated international circumstances.

The committee, composed of 10 members for each side from social elite of the two countries, was established in 1983.

#### **Japan Not to Support Asian Economic Group Plan**

*OW2204183391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1559 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will not commit Japan to Malaysia's proposal for establishing an East Asian economic group when he visits members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) next week.

Kaifu has adopted the position because of the U.S. opposition to the plan, government sources said today.

The U.S., which would be excluded from membership of the proposed economic group, feared that the proposal would lead to the establishment of a new trading bloc and would harm its ties with Japan, the sources added.

They said Kaifu will tell Asian leaders that he understands the background behind the initiative, but that the ASEAN nations should build a consensus on the issue before the idea progresses.

Last December, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed proposed the setup of the East Asian Economic Group (EAEG), to be composed of the six ASEAN member nations as well as Japan and South Korea, to promote economic exchanges in East Asia.

Japan has remained cautious toward the proposal for fear it might not benefit Japan, the sources said.

Mahathir reportedly said in March that during Kaifu's visit to his country, he will seek Japan's support for his proposal which is not designed to create a trading bloc.

Kaifu is scheduled to pay a 10-day visit to the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand and Singapore, starting Saturday.

#### **Mongolian Defense Minister Satisfied With Visit**

*OW2304130891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1210 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 23 (XINHUA)—Mongolian Defense Minister Shagaliyn Jadambaa today expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to China.

The lieutenant general told XINHUA at the airport after his return from Beijing that his trip had been a successful one.

A Mongolian military delegation headed by Jadambaa began an official seven-day visit to China on April 15.

During their stay, the Mongolian military delegation met with Chinese Premier Li Peng and Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee.

Moreover, Jadambaa also held talks with his Chinese counterpart, General Qin Jiwei. They held a "frank exchange of views," the Mongolian defense minister said, describing both the meeting and talks as "significant."

#### **Southeast Asia & Pacific**

##### **Yang Shangkun Meets Fijian Counterpart**

*OW2204151391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1433 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met this evening with the President of the Republic of Fiji Penaia Ganilau and his party at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

President Ganilau arrived in the Chinese capital earlier this afternoon to begin a state visit to China at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun.

Yang said that Ganilau's current visit will serve to strengthen the friendship of the Fijian Government and people with the Chinese Government and people.

He said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Fiji, the leaders of the two countries maintained the policy of mutual visits.

The Chinese president went on to say that relations between the two countries have developed smoothly and the economic and technological co-operation has expanded.

According to Yang, all countries, large or small, strong or weak, should be equal.

President Yang noted that both China and Fiji are located in the Asian-Pacific region, and that China has no conflicts of fundamental interests with other countries in the region. China and other countries in the area are faced with the same tasks, which are to develop their economies and improve the lives of their people.

Yang said that he hopes China and Fiji will further support each other, and will help supply each other's needs for future development.

The Chinese president recalled his pleasurable stopover in Fiji last year, and informed President Ganilau of China's domestic situation.

President Ganilau said: "A decade ago, I visited China. This time when I arrived I saw green fields everywhere, and feel that China has made good use of its land."

Ganilau said that he hopes to learn from China and to bring China's experiences to the Fijian people, so that Fiji will be able to reduce grain imports through the countrymen's own efforts.

The Fijian president expressed his appreciation for China's support to Fiji over the years, and his hope for the enhanced development of his country's relations with China.

President Ganilau offered an invitation for the Chinese president to visit Fiji, and Yang gladly accepted.

Following their meeting, Yang hosted a banquet for President Ganilau at the Great Hall of the People.

Early in the evening, President Yang presided over a welcoming ceremony in honor of President Ganilau held in the plaza to the east of the Great Hall of the People.

Seypidin Aze, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Wang Wendong, chairman of the Reception Committee of the Chinese Government, also attended the ceremony.

#### **Li Peng Holds Talks With Asian Labor Ministers**

*OW2304133291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1321 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—China will enhance cooperation with all countries and regions in Asia and the Pacific in the fields of labor and employment in a bid to advance social development, Premier Li Peng said here today.

"Labor and employment are the common problems that confront all developing countries," Li Peng said when he met with delegates attending the 12th Conference of Asian and Pacific Labor Ministers.

Li described the conference as of great significance.

During the last decade of this century, he said, China will continue to persist in the policy of reform and opening to the outside world. "In respect to labor and employment, we will make efforts to develop and make full use of the rich manpower resources in the country, thus raising urban and rural employment to a higher level."

He continued, "We will try to raise the quality of laborers by enhancing pre-employment and on-the-job training and improving their professional skills and ethics."

The premier said that employment is dependent on the development of production and economic results. In this

sense, the labor departments will be confronted with a more difficult task in the future.

Addressing officials from 42 countries and regions in Asia and the Pacific, he said that China will try to do a good job in respect to labor protection, professional training and labor management while deepening its reform of the existing labor system.

He said that in the past few years China has cooperated well with international labor organizations and labor departments of countries and regions in Asia and the Pacific in the fields of labor and employment. It will strengthen such cooperation and explore the ways to solve labor problems.

The 12th Conference of Asian and Pacific Labor Ministers opened here today. The conference will focus on labor, employment, vocational training and technical cooperation.

#### **Xu Dunxin Meets Malaysian Foreign Minister**

*OW2304022791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0208 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin paid a call on Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Badawi on Monday, and held talks on bilateral relations and regional and international issues of common concern with Majid, Malaysia's deputy secretary-general of Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to a report reaching here from Kuala Lumpur, the two sides maintained that big progress has been made in Sino-Malaysian relationship in recent years and that the further development of friendly cooperation on the basis of Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence not only conforms with the interests of the two countries, but also bears major significance in maintaining regional peace and stability.

On its relationship with Taiwan, the Malaysian side stated that Malaysia will never abandon its One China stand, will abide by the principles laid down in the communique on establishment of diplomatic relations, and will not sign any official documents with Taiwan. The Chinese side expressed appreciation for this position.

During an exchange of views on regional and international issues, the Chinese side expressed its desire to strengthen cooperation with the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN). The Malaysians maintained that it is very essential to build a closer relationship between ASEAN and China as the international situation is undergoing constant changes.

Gong Husheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, was present at the meeting and talks.

Xu Dunxin arrived in Kuala Lumpur on April 20.

**Australian Foreign Minister Visits Beijing****Arrives 23 Apr**

OW2304072891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0640 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Gareth Evans arrived here at noon today for a three-day visit.

He was met at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Huaqiu.

Evans is scheduled to have talks with Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen later today.

It is learned that Evans is expected to meet with top Chinese leaders during the visit.

**Meets NPC Official**

OW2304021491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0148 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Zeng Tao, member of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee and vice-chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, held talks here this morning with a delegation from the Australian Parliament.

They exchanged views on issues of common concern.

Led by Clyde Holding, member of the Australian Parliament, the delegation is invited by the NPC Standing Committee.

**Supports Continued Ties**

OW2204202991 Beijing International Service  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Evans has stated that his country will give priority to developing relations with China.

He made the above statement in a written interview with a station reporter on eve of his visit to China.

He said: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, all administrations of Australia have aimed to promote cooperation and constructive relations with China.

Evans said: I have noted with delight that the Chinese National People Congress session reaffirmed China's policy of reform and opening. A number of recently adopted measures, such as those for deepening the foreign trade and banking systems, will help create better trade and commercial milieu.

**Meets Qian Qichen 23 Apr**

OW2304151391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1451 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held talks here today with Gareth Evans, Australia's minister for foreign affairs and trade.

The two ministers exchanged views on their countries' bilateral relations and international issues, according to sources from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Evans said during the talk that China is a country with great influence in the international community. Although China experienced difficulties in the past two years, its economic reform has maintained its momentum, he added.

Australia hopes that the overall relations between the two countries will be restored and developed, Evans said.

He reiterated that the government of Australia adheres to its "one China" policy.

Qian expressed his appreciation for this stand. He said that in spite of the ups and downs, the relations between China and Australia, generally speaking, have developed since the two countries established diplomatic relations.

The fruitful economic cooperation between the two countries clearly demonstrates this point, Qian added.

He said that since both China and Australia are located in the Asian-Pacific region, the development of the two countries' relations will not only benefit the two countries, but promote the development of the region as well.

Evans invited Qian to visit Australia at an early date. Qian accepted the invitation. The date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

**Counterparts View Economic Ties**

OW2304153991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1506 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today that the crux of the Cambodian question now lies in the Vietnamese and Phnom Penh sides.

Qian said they have reservations about the framework documents worked out by the five permanent member countries of the United Nations Security Council and the draft documents for the scheduled Paris conference on Cambodia.

Qian made these remarks during a meeting with visiting Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Gareth Evans this afternoon.

Qian warned that the international community must not allow the fruits of their hard work to be ruined, and

asked Viet Nam and the Phnom Penh authorities to accept those documents as early as possible.

"China supports the efforts made by the Paris conference co-chairmen for pushing forward the political settlement of the Cambodian question and hopes for an early convocation of the Paris conference," Qian said.

Evans listened to Qian's statement attentively, according to a Chinese Foreign Ministry source.

At the end of the three-hour-long meeting, Qian met with Australian reporters and answered their questions.

On bilateral relations, Qian said that more Chinese and Australian senior officials will exchange visits so as to push forward the two countries' relations.

Qian and Evans agreed that the economic cooperation holds broad prospects. Australian businessmen will have more opportunities in the Chinese market as China will launch large-scale economic construction in the coming years. In addition, Chinese commodities will find it easier to enter the Australian market as Australia will lower its tariff.

On Chinese students in Australia, Qian said that they are welcome if they want to come back, adding that they are free to go out again after they return to China.

He said that if the students want to stay longer in Australia, that will be decided by the Australian side.

The minister said that he discussed the issue of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) with Evans. China has always held a cooperative attitude toward the APEC, Qian added.

Qian stressed that China is willing to join the APEC as a sovereign state, while Hong Kong and Taiwan may join the APEC as economic regions.

Qian gave a dinner this evening in honor of Evans and his party.

Li Lanqin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and leading officials from the State Planning Commission and the People's Bank of China will meet Evans and his party tomorrow.

### UN Issues Appeal on Cambodia Issue

#### Seeks 'Voluntary Ceasefire'

OW2204203891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1851 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] United Nations, April 22 (XINHUA)—U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and France and Indonesia in the capacity of co-chairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia today strongly appealed to all parties to the conflict in Cambodia for a voluntary ceasefire beginning from May 1.

An appeal issued here today by the U.N. chief and the co-chairmen expresses concern over the recent reports of intensified fighting in Cambodia and says that "the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly have unanimously urged all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint so as to create a climate conducive to the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement."

The co-chairmen hope to convene a meeting with the members of the Cambodian Supreme National Council in Jakarta before the end of spring in order to pursue the discussion on the draft agreements of November 26, 1990 and explore ways to resolve the pending issues.

"As a gesture of good faith creating a favourable environment for the success of this meeting, we would strongly appeal to all parties to the conflict to observe a temporary cessation of hostilities, from the first of May at least until the conclusion of the Jakarta meeting," the appeal says.

"We sincerely hope that this appeal will be considered seriously and will evoke a favourable response."

The draft agreements prepared by the two co-chairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States on November 26, 1990 is composed of five parts: The proposed mandate for the United Nations transitional authority in Cambodia; withdrawal, ceasefire and related measures; U.N.-supervised elections; repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons; and principles for a new constitution for Cambodia. It is based on the conviction that only a comprehensive political settlement to Cambodia conflict will be just and durable and will contribute to regional and international peace and security.

The leaders of the Cambodian national resistance, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan in a letter to the co-chairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia on January 14 reiterated their acceptance of the framework document of the five permanent members in its entirety as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict and expressed their adherence to the draft agreements on the most of the fundamental points.

However, the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh regime has dished out one difficulty after another in the process of seeking a political solution to the Cambodia question.

#### Notes Jakarta Meeting

OW2204203591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1737 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Paris, April 22 (XINHUA)—The co-chairmen of the Paris conference and the U.N. chief issued a joint statement here today calling for a temporary cease-fire in Cambodia to create a favorable climate for the upcoming Jakarta meeting.



The joint statement was signed by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, his French counterpart Roland Dumas, as co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC), and the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The statement expressed concern over the intensified military confrontations in the war-torn country. "We hope the U.N. Security Council and the U.N. General Assembly will unanimously urge all parties to exercise maximum self-restraint to create a climate conducive to achieving a comprehensive political settlement," it said.

It appealed to all parties involved in the conflict to suspend hostilities from May 1 to at least the end of the Jakarta meeting on the Cambodian issue. "It is our sincere hope that such an appeal will be under serious study and receive positive response," the statement added.

Such a good-will action, it said, "will generate a favorable climate" for the success of the (Jakarta) meeting during which the co-chairmen will hold talks with members of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC).

The SNC is a temporary authority representing Cambodia's sovereignty that includes representatives from the Phnom Penh regime and each of the three Cambodian resistance factions.

Khieu Samphan, Norodom Ranariddh and Son Sann, leaders of the three resistance forces, sent a letter on April 4 to Alatas and Dumas giving support to the convocation of the Jakarta meeting.

"We are ready to attend the planned meeting in Jakarta and hope that it will be held at an early date so as to accelerate the settlement of the Cambodian issue through peaceful means," the resistance leaders said in the letter.

### Near East & South Asia

#### China Aids Algerian Nuclear Research, Not Arms

LD1904132191 Algiers Domestic Service  
in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] China has admitted assisting Algeria in the field of nuclear research, but has categorically denied that it is

helping Algeria to acquire nuclear weapons. In a statement released last night, the Chinese Foreign Ministry described the accusations made by the U.S. paper THE WASHINGTON TIMES as groundless.

The Algerian Government has already denied these accusations.

#### Qian Qichen Meets Jordanian Planning Minister

OW2304072691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0640 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Qian Qichen, Chinese state councilor and foreign minister, met here today with Khalid A. 'Abdallah, Jordanian minister of planning.

'Abdallah was attending the second meeting of the Sino-Jordanian economic, trade and technological cooperation joint committee which opened here Monday, at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

### West Europe

#### Zhu Rongji Praises Cooperation With Germany

OW2304024991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0225 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Bonn, April 22 (XINHUA)—German Economic Minister Juergen Moellmann said today that Germany considered developing relations with China important, particularly in the economic field.

His remarks were made during talks with China's visiting Shanghai mayor, Zhu Rongji.

Zhu said he believed relations between the two countries would be further expanded.

Briefing German guests on China's economic situation at the greeting reception hosted by Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, Xin Futan, on Monday evening, Zhu said China's economy maintained a lasting and stable developing momentum.

Citing the Shanghai subway project as an example of bilateral cooperation, Zhu said he was expecting closer cooperation between the parties.

Zhu will leave Bonn for Berlin Tuesday morning to continue his eight-day official visit.

## Political & Social

### Reports Highlight Tibetan Issues

#### Dalai Lama on Repression

BK2204130891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1218 GMT  
22 Apr 91

[Text] Jammu, India, April 22 (AFP)—Tibet's spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, accused China on Monday of trying to intensify repression in his homeland.

"The situation in Tibet continues to be grim, and martial law continues to be in force by proxy," he said during a stopover here on his way to Dharamsala, the seat of his government-in-exile, after a month-long overseas tour during which he met with U.S. President George Bush.

The Dalai Lama said Chinese authorities were trying to step up repression of Tibetans, alleging that regular police had been reinforced by thousands of army personnel in plain clothes. He demanded their immediate withdrawal.

The Buddhist spiritual leader was repeating previous statements by his government-in-exile that Beijing had tightened its grip over the region ahead of the May 23 anniversary of Tibet's annexation 40 years ago.

Tibetan exiles have reported that Chinese authorities had created new checkpoints to ensure outsiders do not enter the region and that non-resident Tibetans were being arrested and sent back.

A 10:00 P.M. curfew has been enforced in Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, and violators are being interrogated, the exile government said earlier this month.

The Dalai Lama, who returned to India on Sunday after a tour of Britain and the United States where he tried to lobby support to the Tibetan cause, described his trip and meetings with Mr. Bush and other foreign dignitaries as "fruitful."

The 1989 Nobel Peace Prize winner said he would visit Italy, Australia and France in August.

The Dalai Lama has lived in exile in India since fleeing Tibet after an abortive 1959 uprising crushed by Chinese troops. India, which does not recognize his government in exile, is home to some 100,000 Tibetan refugees.

#### Arrests Mark Upcoming Anniversary

HK2304104291 Hong Kong AFP in English 1026 GMT  
23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (AFP)—Some 144 people have been arrested in Lhasa ahead of the 40th anniversary of Chinese communist troops occupying Tibet, a local newspaper seen here Tuesday said.

In its April 13 edition, the TIBET DAILY said the "criminals or delinquents" were arrested between March

17 and April 4, with many of them accused of stealing weapons from military depots.

Another newspaper, the LEGAL DAILY, said Tuesday that more than 500 police had been deployed in Lhasa to arrest suspects in the theft of about 20 pistols and 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

The Chinese authorities fear that the upcoming anniversary on May 23 of what they call the "peaceful liberation" of Tibet will trigger riots by Tibet nationalists who reject Beijing's rule over their region.

The TIBET DAILY said police in the Tibetan capital deployed a "large brigade" tasked with "reinforcing stability in Lhasa, eliminating factors of instability, and ensuring the smooth proceeding" of anniversary celebrations.

Police in Lhasa have also organized an exhibition, aimed at "cadres and masses," on subversive elements, highlighting "the vigor of police action."

Beijing last week gave figures for the first time on its campaign against Tibetan separatism, saying that 1,025 people had been arrested in Tibet for taking part in riots since 1987.

Anti-Chinese riots took place in Lhasa in September 1987, March 1988 and March 1989, when martial law was imposed for more than a year.

The Chinese press has meanwhile continued to publish almost daily articles on Tibet.

On Tuesday the Communist Party organ PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a long article on the Dalai Lama, who since 1959 has lived in India where he created a government in exile.

The spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism "has gone further and further on the separatist path," it said, adding that Beijing would let him "return to his homeland" if he renounced his nationalist activities.

#### Special Policies Favor Development

OW2304013791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0056 GMT 23 Apr 91

[“Special Policies Favorable for Tibetans (Tibet’s Today and Yesterday Backgrounder)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—The central government has adopted a series of special policies and flexible measures towards Tibet to speed up the economic and cultural development in the autonomous region.

The policies on agricultural and livestock production allow farmers to have the right to use and manage land tilled by themselves and allow herdsmen to have their own animals and manage them independently. These policies will remain unchanged for a long time to come.

Farmers and herdsmen are exempt from agricultural and livestock taxes and are allowed to purchase and sell their own products.

In regards to business, the policy is to support national handicraft industry and encourage the development of collective and private industries and commercial operation.

The central government provides preferential treatment and priorities and has granted Tibet the right to license the import and export of various kinds of goods. Tibet is allowed to retain all its foreign exchange earnings and enjoys a lower tax rate on imported and exported goods as compared with other parts in the country.

### Central Planning in Lhasa Viewed

OW2304013691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0123 GMT 23 Apr 91

["Development of Lhasa (Tibet's Today and Yesterday Backgrounder)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—The population in Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, has increased to 330,000 from 37,000 in the pre-liberation time with the city area expanding to 38 sq km, nearly 13 times that of 40 years ago.

The streets are banked by modern buildings of various national styles. The Lhasa Holiday Inn, the Tibet People's Hall, the Tibet Gymnasium, the Tibet Autonomous Region Art Museum and other modern buildings stand out against the skyline of the city.

The floor space of various structures totals 2.4 million square meters, 11 times the pre-liberation figure. More than 100 industrial enterprises and a dozen schools and hospitals have been set up.

The city has a total of 600 hectares of green open space. The supply system for drinking water and electricity is basically in place and living conditions have greatly improved.

A plateau city with a history of 1,300 years, Lhasa covered an area of less than 3 sq km before liberation. The sumptuous monasteries and temples dwarfed the low, dilapidated houses and tents where the majority of the Tibetan people lived.

In the last four decades, the regional and city governments have constantly invested in construction and expansion projects. Among projects completed in the 1960s were three avenues, the Cultural Palace of the Working People and an exhibition hall.

Since 1979 a total of one million square meters of apartment buildings have been built, the streets and roads widened and water drainage and supply pipes laid.

At the same time, 180,000 square meters of poor houses in the old city area have been renovated, and the Potala Palace, the Jokhang, Drepung and other old monasteries and temples repaired and protected as key state cultural centers.

### Forty-Year Central Leadership Eyed

HK2304050191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO  
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 22 Apr 91 p 2

[Article by Yuan Shan (0626 2619): "Dalai Lama and '17-Article Agreement'"]

[Text] On 23 May 1951, the representatives of the central people's government and the local government of Tibet signed in Beijing the "Agreement on the Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet," which was also called the "17-Article Agreement." This significant event took place 40 years ago.

In the past 40 years, under the unified leadership of the central people's government, the Tibetan people have been advancing along the course charted by the "17-Article Agreement" by accomplishing democratic reform, effecting nationality regional autonomy, and carrying out socialist modernization construction. Great developments have been made in Tibet's political, economic, cultural, and other construction fields, and profound earth-shaking changes have been made for the society as a whole. However, a small number of Tibetan separatists in exile are still fabricating and spreading various fallacies and rumors, saying that the "17-Article Agreement" was "signed under the coercion" of the central people's government and was then "torn to shreds" by the central people's government. Their lies are completely out of keeping with historical facts. Here, we shall cite such historical facts as the Dalai Lama's attitude toward the signing of the "17-Article Agreement" in those years, which will be sufficient to expose their lies.

Tibet's peaceful liberation was an integral part of the Chinese people's liberation cause, and was an internal affair of China. However, at that time, the U.S. and British imperialists took advantage of the situation, in which China was undergoing a revolution, the Kuomintang regime's rule was collapsing, and the People's Liberation Army [PLA] had not reached Tibet, and actively interfered in Tibet's affairs. At that time, the imperialist forces did interfere in Tibet. They attempted to obstruct the liberation of Tibet and separate Tibet from China, and this was a real danger. Within the Tibetan ruling clique, there was also a struggle between the pro-imperialist and separatist force and the patriotic elites who sided with the Tibetan people who had an anti-imperialist and patriotic tradition. What stance and attitude did the Dalai Lama take against that historical background?

### Why Did the Dalai Lama Take Over the Reins of Government Ahead of Time?

The 14th Dalai Lama, Dainzin Gyaco, was born 6 July 1935 to a Tibetan family in Qinghai Province. In 1938, it was determined that he was the "soul boy" reincarnate of the 13th Dalai Lama; and in 1940, he assumed the

position of Dalai Lama with the Kuomintang government's approval without having to go through the lot-drawing procedure. According to usual practice, a new Dalai Lama would not take over the reins of government from a regent before reaching the age of 18. However, the 14th Dalai Lama, Dainzin Gyaco, took over the reins of government in November 1950 when he was merely 15 years old. There existed profound political reasons for this.

The PRC was founded on 1 October 1949. The central people's government correctly analyzed the international and domestic situation at that time, and forwarded the policy for Tibet's peaceful liberation. In March 1950, the central people's government ordered the PLA to march into Tibet; at the same time, it also notified Tibet's local government to send representatives to Beijing to talk about the arrangements for Tibet's peaceful liberation, and made various efforts for the talks. However, the then local government of Tibet, under the leadership of Regent Dagzhag, a pro-imperialist separatist, did not positively respond to the correct policy, and was opposed to it. Being instigated and supported by the imperialists, they did not send representatives to Beijing to hold talks with the central people's government after stalling for a long time in an attempt to play for time and wait for a change in the situation. On the other hand, they deployed numerous troops in Qamdo in an attempt to use force to prevent the PLA's movement by relying on the natural barrier formed by the Jinsha Jiang. In order to liberate the calamity-ridden Tibetan people at an earlier date, the PLA could not but smash the armed resistance of the Tibetan Army, and liberated Qamdo in October 1950. Then, the local government of Tibet was once again urged to immediately send representatives to Beijing to participate in the negotiations, and was notified that no PLA troops would enter Lhasa before an agreement was reached through negotiations. This major policy decision greatly supported and inspired the patriotic force in Tibet, and dealt a deadly blow at the pro-imperialist separatists headed by Dagzhag. The local government of Tibet immediately convened an official meeting to discuss countermeasures. At the official meeting, a number of patriotic people from the upper strata advocated negotiations, and their opinion won support from the majority of the participants. Finally, with the instruction of Naiqiong Gedong [0035 4522 0900 2639], the god for protecting the Buddha-truth, the Dalai Lama was required to take over the reins of government. All of the religious and secular officials attending the meeting submitted a written statement to the Dalai Lama, asking him to take the reins of government. On 8 October, according to the Tibetan calendar, that is, in early November 1950, Regent Dagzhag stepped down and the Dalai Lama took over the reins of government ahead of time.

According to usual practice, the Dalai Lama's assumption of the reins of government would become legally effective only after the approval of China's central government. Through the repeated consultations of the

principal officials in the local government of Tibet, it was decided that due to the inconvenient transportation conditions between Tibet and the interior areas at that time, letters from the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government Conference were separately passed via Suokang Wangqing Gele [4792 1660 2489 3237 2706 0519], a Tibetan gelun [0900 0243], to Yuan Zhongxian, Chinese ambassador to India. In the letter, the Dalai Lama said that he had assumed control of the government, and expressed his desire to hold peace talks with the central government. He also asked the ambassador to convey his letter to Mao Zedong, chairman of the central people's government, without delay. On 29 January 1951, Chairman Mao Zedong wrote a letter to the Dalai Lama offering congratulations on the Dalai Lama's taking up the reins of government. The Dalai Lama immediately wrote a letter to Chairman Mao, explaining why he had to take over the reins of government on 8 October according to the Tibetan calendar before he was of age and saying that "Chairman Mao is expected to show concern and bestow favor for me and the entire Tibetan people as well." The Dalai Lama's holding of the reins of government ahead of time reflected the change in the balance of strength between the patriotic elements in the upper strata of Tibet and the separatist force. The nonpatriotic stance and attitude of the local government of Tibet led by Regent Dagzhag was thus changed.

#### **The Dalai Lama Sent Plenipotentiaries to Beijing To Participate in Negotiations**

After Qamdo's liberation, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, a gelun of the local government of Tibet and governor of Qamdo Prefecture, and nearly 40 other religious and secular officials at various levels submitted a joint letter to the Dalai Lama and the gesha [0900 0633]. The letter conveyed the intentions of Chairman Mao Zedong and the central people's government concerning the peaceful liberation of Tibet, and urged the gesha to send representatives to participate in negotiations which were to be held in Beijing. At that time, although Dagzhag had stepped down and the Dalai Lama had taken the reins of government, the separatists among the senior officials in Tibet's local government remained rather influential. They framed a plot and brought the Dalai Lama from Lhasa to Yadong. There, they planned to first observe the changes in the situation and then spirit the Dalai Lama abroad when there was an opportunity. Such perverse acts aroused resentment and opposition among the Tibetan people, and also evoked strong opposition from the lamas in the three largest local monasteries (Gandain, Zhebung, and Sera). Many people among the gelun and kanbu [1030 1580], who accompanied the Dalai Lama to Yadong, also disagreed with the idea that the Dalai Lama should flee to India, instead, they supported negotiations with the central people's government. After many telegrams and letters were exchanged between the Dalai Lama and the "Yadong gesha" on the one side and the Lhasa gesha on the other, a consensus of opinion was finally reached, and it was decided that representatives be sent to Beijing for negotiations. The



namelist of negotiators forwarded by the Dalai Lama and the "Yadong Gesha" was also decided by common consent.

In February 1951, the Dalai Lama appointed Gelun Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme as the chief representative plenipotentiary on behalf of Tibet's local government, and Tubdain Limen and Sampo Danzeng Toinzhub as representatives plenipotentiary. The three men were ordered to proceed from Qamdo to Beijing. At the same time, the Dalai Lama also appointed Tubdain Danta and Kemai Soian Wangdui as representatives plenipotentiary for going to Beijing via India to attend the negotiations. The Dalai Lama issued a certificate of plenipotentiary under his official seal to each negotiator. Each of the certificates bore the name and official position of the holder, and stated that the holder was authorized with full powers to handle matters concerning Tibet's peaceful liberation in the negotiations with the central people's government.

There were three distinct characteristics in the Dalai Lama's decision to send the plenipotentiaries of the local government of Tibet to Beijing: First, he granted full powers to the representatives for handling affairs in the negotiations. Second, he appointed Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme as chief representative plenipotentiary, thus ensuring the patriotic Tibetans' dominant position among the negotiators. Third, he agreed that the peace talks be held in Beijing, thus foiling the attempt of the pro-imperialist separatists and some foreign forces to shift the negotiation place to India or Hong Kong and to repeat the "Ximula [6007 1191 2139] Conference." This indicated the development of the patriotic force inside the Tibetan ruling clique and the rise in its status.

**After the Signing of the "17-Article Agreement," the Dalai Lama Returned to Lhasa From Yadong and Sent a Telegram to Chairman Mao, Expressing His Support for the Agreement**

After the negotiators of Tibet's local government arrived in Beijing, the central people's government immediately appointed Li Weiham, Zhang Jingwu, Zhang Guohua, and Sun Zhiyuan as representatives plenipotentiary, with Li Weiham as the chief representative plenipotentiary. The talks began on 29 April in a friendly atmosphere. According to the nationality policy of the central people's government and the actual conditions in the Tibet region, the representatives of the central people's government forwarded a series of proposals; at the same time, they also considered the opinions of the representatives of Tibet's local government and accepted as many of their opinions as possible. During the negotiations, the Tibetan representatives maintained contact with the Dalai Lama. Because both sides shared identical views on such fundamental issues as the promotion of unity between the Han and Tibetan nationalities and the safeguarding of the motherland's unification, the talks proceeded smoothly. Through several rounds of friendly consultations, the two sides agreed on all major issues

concerning the peaceful liberation of Tibet, and officially signed the "17-Article Agreement" on 23 May.

The "17-Article Agreement" included two major components. The first component consisted of the requirements made by the central people's government on Tibet's local government, which mainly included the following points: Tibet's local government should resolutely rid itself of imperialist influence, and actively help the PLA advance into Tibet; all external affairs of the Tibetan region should be handled by the central people's government; and the existing Tibetan troops should be gradually assimilated into the PLA. The second component defined the handling of Tibet's internal affairs by the central people's government, and magnanimous and preferential policies were adopted in this regard according to the established nationality policy of the central people's government and the actual conditions in the Tibet region. For example, the expenses of the PLA troops and government personnel stationed in Tibet would be borne totally by the central people's government; the existing political system and the Dalai Lama's position and powers would not change; and the Tibetan people's freedom of religious belief would be fully guaranteed. People can clearly see that the contents of the "17-Article Agreement" were completely reasonable, and it correctly answers the questions in the course of Tibet's historical development.

The publishing of the agreement aroused strong repercussions in Yadong. At a meeting attended by religious and secular officials and by the kanbu from the three largest monasteries, heated debates broke out between patriotic officials and people who supported the agreement and pro-imperialist separatists. As a result, a final decision was reached by the meeting to support the agreement, and a resolution on requesting the Dalai Lama to return to Lhasa was adopted.

In order to implement the agreement, the central people's government named Zhang Jingwu its representative to Tibet. On 16 July, Representative Zhang met the Dalai Lama in Yadong and presented him with a letter from Chairman Mao. He also conveyed Chairman Mao's praise for his decision to dispatch representatives to Beijing to negotiate the signing of an agreement. On 21 July, the Dalai Lama and his accompanying officials left Yadong for Lhasa. This shows that the patriotic force finally won after repeated trials of strength between the patriotic and separatist forces within the Tibetan ruling clique.

A short time later, in September 1951, after the Tibetan delegates had returned to Lhasa, the local government of Tibet called a meeting which was attended by both monks and lay officials. During the meeting, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme reported on and explained the agreement's contents and the process which resulted in its signing. He also elaborated on the correctness of the agreement and the sincerity of the central people's government in peacefully liberating Tibet while, at the same time, refuting the rumors spread by people who tried to

sabotage the agreement. Following a heated discussion, the officials participating in the meeting finally praised the work done by the delegates participating in the negotiations, gave their unanimous support to the "17-Article Agreement," and reported their decision to the Dalai Lama. On 24 October, the Dalai Lama sent a telegram to Chairman Mao Zedong saying that he fully agreed to and supported the agreement. His telegram read: "This year, Tibet's local government especially dispatched Plenipotentiary Gelun [0900 0243] Ngapoi and four other officials to Beijing to hold peace talks with the plenipotentiaries appointed by the central people's government. They arrived in Beijing at the end of April 1951. The representatives of both sides signed an agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet on a friendly basis on 23 May 1951. The agreement is unanimously supported by Tibet's local government and by both the Tibetan monks and laymen. Here, we pledge to actively assist the PLA troops to enter Tibet, consolidate national defense, expel imperialist forces from Tibet, and safeguard the unification of the motherland's territorial sovereignty under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the central people's government." On 26 October, Mao Zedong sent a telegram to the Dalai Lama in return: "Your telegram dated 24 October 1951 has been received. I thank you for the efforts you have made in implementing the agreement on peacefully liberating Tibet and extend my heart-felt congratulations to you."

#### **Before 1959 the Dalai Lama Had Always Expressed His Support for the Agreement**

There are three examples in this connection: The first is that the Dalai Lama issued an order to remove Lukangwa and Losang Zhaxi from their posts as sidcabs [senior officials of the local government of Tibet] and forming an agreement implementation group headed by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme. From the end of 1951 to the spring of 1952, the two sidcabs, Lukangwa and Losang Zhaxi, secretly organized and manipulated the so called "people's conference" and incited riots in Lhasa in open opposition to the "17-Article Agreement," trying to sabotage the unity between the Han and Tibetan peoples as well as the motherland's unification. As a result of the work done by the representatives of the central people's government as well as the opposition of the patriotic personages within the Tibetan hierarchy, Tibet's local government issued on 27 April 1952 an order in the Dalai Lama's name to remove Lukangwa and Losang Zhaxi from their posts as sidcabs, proclaimed the "people's conference" an illegal organization, and immediately formed an agreement implementation group in the Tibetan gesha charged with consulting with the representatives of the central people's government on matters concerning implementing the agreement, which was headed by Ngapoi and composed of Gecao Xiasu [0900 2580 1115 5685] and Zhaxi Linba [2089 6007 2651 1572].

Second, in April 1956, the Dalai Lama, who was speaking at a meeting on the establishment of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, said that "in 1951, I sent delegates to Beijing to hold talks with delegates of the central people's government

and on the basis of unity and friendship signed the 'Agreement Between the Central People's Government and the Local Government of Tibet on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet.' Since then, Tibetans have once and for all extricated themselves from the enslavement and yokes of imperialism and returned to the big family of the motherland. Like other sister nationalities, they fully enjoyed the rights of national equality and began to embark on the bright road of happiness and freedom and build up their own prosperous and happy life while building the socialist motherland."

The Dalai Lama also listed several examples showing the local government had carried out the "17-Article Agreement." One such example was the fact that the local government had supported the PLA during its advance into strategic locations along the border.

Third, during the period from November 1956 to February 1957, the Dalai Lama journeyed to India to take part in commemorative activities marking the 2,500th anniversary of the Nirvana of Sakyamuni. During this time, a group of separatists living abroad attempted to convince the Dalai Lama to remain in India.

Zhou Enlai, then the Chinese premier, who was also visiting India at that time, held long important talks with the Dalai Lama and comprehensively and patiently explained the work concerning Tibet. He also earnestly listened to the Dalai Lama's views. The Dalai Lama's party believed, after discussing Premier Zhou's remarks, that the central government's representatives and other working personnel had implemented the agreement and that the situation was good as a whole. They had no objections to raise. The Dalai Lama also agreed with their views at that time and returned to Lhasa in February 1957. A few separatists failed to succeed in their scheme to keep him in India.

#### **Who Tore Up the "17-Article Agreement"?**

After the "17-Article Agreement" was signed, there were sharp and complicated struggles on its implementation. The two parties were mainly divided over two major issues: First, maintaining the motherland's unification or splitting it up; second, introducing or rejecting reform of the Tibetan social system. Tibetan separatists time and again engaged in activities attempting to separate China and block reform of the Tibetan social system, which were in direct violation of the principles of upholding the unity of China and initiating the reform in the social system as laid down in the "17-Article Agreement." Supported and instigated by two sidcabs behind the scenes, the illegal "people's conference" organized demonstrations and incited riots in Lhasa, opposing the "17-Article Agreement."

In 1956, a small group of Tibetan separatists brazenly submitted a written statement which attacked the founding of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region and democratic reforms. They also

attempted to ensure that the Dalai Lama remained in India in order to add credence to the so-called "Tibetan independence" movement.

The following year, a handful of separatists and rebels established the Chhuzhi Gandrup, as well as other antigovernment political organizations and a rebel force known as the "Safeguard Religion Army" [wei jiao jun 5898 2403 6511].

In March 1959, Tibetan separatists tore up the "17-Article Agreement" and launched all-out armed rebellion in Tibet. They forced the Dalai Lama to flee Tibet, who then went into exile in India. All these irrefutable facts show it was a few separatists who tore up the "17-Article Agreement."

The Dalai Lama's attitude toward the "17-Article Agreement" has turned 180 degrees since he went into exile and in particular the change has been apparent in recent years. The Dalai Lama abruptly switched from his support for the agreement to opposition of it.

What is the reason behind the Dalai Lama's change of political attitude?

The answer can only be found in the changes in the political circle he represents.

After 1959, those separatists from the Tibetan upper ruling clique who hatched and took part in the rebellion have gone into exile abroad, while those patriotic people who opposed or did not take part in the rebellion remained at home.

Following his exile to India, the Dalai Lama was surrounded and controlled by separatists and in addition he has been supported and manipulated by foreign anti-China forces. As a result, the Dalai Lama has gone further and further down the separatist road.

Consequently, the Dalai Lama is not only a religious figure, but also a political exile who engages in activities related to splitting up his motherland.

Nevertheless, the central government's policy toward the Dalai Lama remains unchanged, that is, once the Dalai Lama stops his activities aimed at splitting the motherland and changes his position on "Tibetan independence," he is welcome to return to the motherland from exile. We hope that he will contribute to maintaining the motherland's unification, national unity, and building up a prosperous and happy life for the Tibetan people. We maintained this position before and after the agreement was signed and at present.

People hope that the Dalai Lama can see the situation and the future clearly and make a right choice.

### 'Tibetan Independence' Viewed

HK2204/01091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO

OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 19 Apr 91 p 2

[Article by Cheng Ran (4453 3544): "Origin and Essence of So-Called 'Tibet Independence'"]

[Text] Tibet has always been China's territory since ancient times and the issue of "Tibetan independence" had never occurred in history until the Opium War, a modern imperialist invasion of China. How did so-called "Tibetan independence" come into being? Getting to the root of the matter, we found that it was the consequence of colonial and imperialist aggression in an attempt to carve up China.

1. In the wake of the British colonialists occupying India toward the latter half of the 18th century, they started to invade the various smaller states at the southern foot of the Himalayas, extending their intrusion into Tibet of China. Warren Hastings, servant of the East India Company, and the first British Colonial Governor of Bengal, sent George Bogle and Samuel Turner on successive missions to Tibet in 1774 and 1783 respectively, demanding trade with Tibet, and collected important information about the market, resources and transportation in Tibet as well as the relations between the Chinese central government and the local government of Tibet. In Xigaze, local Tibetan officials turned down Bogle's demand for trade on the grounds that Tibet was governed by the Chinese emperor and local officials had no right to negotiate any issue with foreigners without the emperor's permission. Thus, the British colonialists' attempt to enter Tibet directly failed.

2. British colonialists' armed invasions of Tibet. In 1888, Britain launched its first invasion of Tibet, occupying Zali, Yadong, Langre and other places. Between the end of 1903 and August 1904, Britain launched its second invasion of Tibet, occupying Gyangze and intruding into Lhasa. The Tibetan people's brave resistance against armed British invasions is a glorious chapter in the modern history of the Chinese people's fight against imperialism. The 13th Dalai Lama retreated to the interior. The British army forced the local government of Tibet to sign the illegal 1904 "Lhasa Treaty" with them, in which it was stipulated that the three trade marts at Yadong, Gyangze and Gartok should be effectively opened, the local government of Tibet should provide indemnity to Britain, and British troops would be stationed in the Chumbi Valley.

Because of the negotiation of the Qing court, the Lhasa Treaty was not recognized but was regarded as an adhesion agreement included in the unequal Beijing Treaty sealed by China and Britain in 1906, and the Qing court provided Britain with an indemnity of 1.2 million taels of silver. The British armed invasions did not attain the objective of casting off the Qing government and carrying out negotiations directly with the local government of Tibet in order to deny China's sovereignty over Tibet by use of the term "suzerainty."



3. When Russia intruded into the northwestern territory of China, it also began to take a hand in Tibetan affairs. In 1907, Britain and Russia signed "The Convention Between Great Britain and Russia Relating to Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet," in which there was one section about Tibet calling China's sovereignty over Tibet the right of suzerainty. Since they did it behind the back of the interested party, China, the convention was illegal and invalid in terms of international law.

4. Britain could not entirely achieve its purpose of controlling Tibet by force, so it changed its measures. On the one hand, they resorted to all sorts of gimmicks, treachery, and enticements to Tibet's upper classes to build up pro-imperialist forces and separate Tibet. They also tried to draw the 9th Bainqen into becoming their agent in Tibet instead of the Dalai Lama after the 13th Dalai Lama left Tibet for the interior. They coerced the Bainqen to go to Calcutta, India, and gave him special treatment, telling him that "they planned to send the Bainqen back to Lhasa to replace the Dalai Lama." Although this was all refused by the Bainqen, the British provoked discord between Front and Rear Tibet, causing conflicts between the Dalai Lama and the Bainqen.

In 1910, Britain sent Bell, the Indian political commissioner in Sikkim, to rope in the 13th Dalai Lama. The Dalai Lama originally took a stand against Britain. Later, because he was extremely dissatisfied with the Late Qing Government's policy toward Tibet and himself, he went into exile in Darjeeling, India. In the wake of the Revolution of 1911, Britain sent Minto, the former British viceroy in India, to Darjeeling to urge the Dalai Lama to take advantage of the temporary chaos caused by the change of the Chinese central government and break away from China.

5. After the Revolution of 1911, an armed conflict broke out between Sichuan troops stationed in Tibet and Tibetan monks, army, and laymen. The Dalai Lama decided to go back to Tibet, and ordered the local government to issue a statement expelling Han people. Some Westerners say this statement was the declaration of Tibetan independence. That is utterly groundless. At that time, all provinces in the interior reacted to the revolution, each declaring itself an independent country. As for the Tibetan statement, there was not even a mention of independence from the Qing government.

Later, chaos occurred in Xikang and Tibet, and Yuan Shikai ordered troops in Sichuan to move into Xikang and Tibet to put down the turbulence. Seeing that the tide had turned, Britain sent Sir John Jordan, its Minister to China, to present five points, including "non-interference in Tibetan internal affairs," "no change of Tibet into a province," and Britain's recognition of "China's suzerainty over Tibet." Britain also put pressure on the Chinese government, saying that if China sent troops to Tibet, "Britain would help Tibet be independent with its strength." In order to get Britain's

recognition and support in return, Yuan Shikai gave in to British pressure and ordered the Sichuan troops to stop moving into Tibet.

6. At the Simla Conference in India between 1913 and 1914, behind the back of the Chinese representatives, British representatives made a secret agreement with Tibetan representatives, drawing the so-called "McMahon line" in an attempt to capture about 90,000 square kilometers of Chinese territory as a reward for the British support of "Tibetan independence," instigated by Britain. The Chinese government firmly rejected the Simla treaty and the illegal "McMahon line." To gain control over Tibet, Britain instigated the Kalon Lama, Commander of the Tibetan forces, to seize power by force, but the evil plot ended in failure. The 13th Dalai Lama saw through Britain's ambition in his later years and adopted a pro-central-government policy. After the 13th Dalai Lama passed away, the British and Indian governments took advantage of the War of Resistance Against Japan in China to keep on plotting the "independence" of Tibet.

7. The world political situation underwent great changes with the outbreak of World War II. Britain gradually lost its supremacy in the world, and to take an active part in intervening in Tibet was quite beyond its power. However, it was then that the United States stepped in. In 1942, the United States sent Captain Ilia Tolstoy, an officer of the Office of Strategic Services, to Tibet via India under the pretext of discussing with the Tibetans in Lhasa the question of supply routes from India via Tibet to China's hinterland. They collected information on all aspects of Tibet and began to have ties with the upper-strata pro-imperialist elements in Tibet. Regardless of the Chinese government's opposition, the United States received, in 1947, the so-called "commercial delegation" headed by Tsepon Shakabpa, which aimed at unfolding activities of "Tibetan independence."

8. In 1949, at a time when the People's Liberation Army [PLA] was winning victories in China's War of Liberation and the liberation of Tibet was in sight, the imperialists continued to make a fuss about the Tibetan issue and to plot "the independence of Tibet." Under their instigation and plot and in the name of preventing communists from entering Tibet, Tibet's pro-imperialist separatist forces created an incident of expelling personnel of the Kuomintang government office stationed in Lhasa in an attempt to separate Tibet from China. In history, it is called "the incident of expelling Han people in 1949." The pro-imperialist separatist forces never stopped creating incidents and murdered the patriotic regent, the Living Buddha Rabchen, to strike blows at forces that adhered to maintaining the unification of the motherland inside Tibet. In history, this is called the "Rabchen incident." British and U.S. imperialists supported the separatist Tibetan local authorities in impeding the PLA entering Tibet.

In 1950, the United States urged the Salvadoran delegate to the United Nations to propose a motion in an attempt

to throw mud at the PLA stationed in Tibet. But the plot went bankrupt because of the Chinese government's exposition of it, while many representatives stationed in the UN disapproved discussion on this issue, which, they believed, was purely a matter of China's internal affairs.

In 1951, in the wake of the Central People's government and local government of Tibet initialing the "Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet," the United States attempted to instigate the Dalai Lama to upset the agreement while promising the latter U.S. aid. Because of the Chinese government's correct policies and the opposition of Tibetan monks and laymen, the plot did not work.

9. In the wake of Tibet's peaceful liberation, imperialism continued to support Tibetan separatist activities. In the 1950's, some CIA agents from the United States continued to make contacts with Tibetan separatists, assigned them to collect information and unfold guerrilla warfare, proposed a 10-year project on conducting rebellion in Tibet, while formulating specific plans for sparking riots in Tibet. The armed rebellion that took place in Tibet in March 1959 was precisely carried out under the plotting and command of some foreign forces.

When the rebellion was quelled, a number of Tibetan upper-strata reactionaries and rebels deceived and coerced scores of thousands of Tibetan people to go into exile abroad. Under the support of some foreign forces, they started training core elements and dispatching them to engage in terrorist activities from outside the borders, who sneaked into Tibet to start trouble by instigating riots to sabotage Tibet's stability; moreover, they were active in every part of the world to conduct distorted propaganda to deceive world public opinion.

China's restoration to its legitimate seat in the UN in 1972 was a heavy blow at as well as a powerful restriction of some forces supporting "Tibetan independence" in the world. With China's national strength augmented and its place in the world elevated, the anti-China forces in the world no longer dared openly support "Tibetan independence," but they started attacking China for "violating human rights in Tibet," whereas those slave owners in exile who used to rule the Tibetans in a way that was even crueler and darker than serfdom in the European medieval age, who used to violently trample all human rights of the Tibetan people, have been whitewashed as "democratic fighters" and "champions of human rights." Today, an increasingly greater number of foreign friends have come to understand the voluminous facts of Tibet's national emancipation, socialist progress and economic development, while support for the behavior of roughly intervening in China's internal affairs under the pretext of China "violating human rights in Tibet" is waning.

The historical facts mentioned above show that imperialism failed in its attempt to enter Tibet directly and its aim of armed intrusion was not fully attained; thus, it

has changed its policy by nurturing upper-strata pro-imperialist and separatist forces in Tibet, while plotting and instigating "Tibetan independence." This clue in history is precisely the root of the so-called "Tibetan independence." Those people who are pursuing "Tibetan independence" have never been "independent" themselves; behind them there have always been some imperialist forces plotting and pulling strings.

## Reports on Government Corruption Continue

### Commentary on Issue

OW2304091591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0908 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—"PEOPLE'S DAILY", China's leading national newspaper, carried a commentary today calling on all Communist Party members to continue their efforts towards fighting corruption and building a clean and honest government.

The commentary expressed the hope that all party members should learn from Fu Xianzhong, and bravely criticize and fight against any form of corruption.

Fu Xianzhong, a village storekeeper and a party activist from Yutian County, Hebei Province, began promoting and spreading the policies of the party and the government in 1950. Fu devoted his entire life to uniting the villagers in an effort to rid his home village of poverty.

The commentary noted that fighting corruption is not easy task, and requires the efforts of all party members and all Chinese people as well.

The daily urged party members to be strict on themselves, and to become an exemplary role for the people, as well as for them to help others, serve the people wholeheartedly, and be real servants of the people.

### 42,632 Cases Reported

OW2104115091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0003 GMT 21 April 91

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)—Supervision organs at various levels have regarded penalizing the decadent behavior of a few personnel in the state administrative organs as an important part of their work, thereby continually eliminating obstacles for further economic development. According to statistical figures, the national supervision system last year investigated and handled 42,632 criminal cases of corruption and bribery, abusing power for private gains, extravagance and waste, and violating financial and economic discipline. The system retrieved economic losses of 344 million yuan for the state.

For example, Yang Weilu, a local railway bureau head in Heilongjiang Province, embezzled more than 7 million yuan of local railway construction funds for profit-making activities. He also accepted 1,000 yuan cash as gifts from his subordinate units. Meanwhile, Zhao

Zhenlu, deputy head of the Hebei Provincial News Publication Bureau, extorted 2,000 yuan in bribes from private printing factories. He also freely squandered public funds on the pretext of holding meetings. Now both have been dismissed from their administrative posts. The investigation and handling of these cases have penalized decadent behavior, fostered closer ties among the party, the government, and the masses, and further enhanced the healthy progress of economic development.

### Discipline Conference Held

OW2004161891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0426 GMT 20 Apr 91

["Newsletter: Rally on the Course Toward a New Century—Sidelights on the National Conference on Discipline Inspection (by RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA reporters)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Jinan, 20 Apr (XINHUA)—The 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year" Plan—the grand blueprint for the next 10 years—are beckoning the whole party and the people.

The blueprint represents both economic and political tasks.

Standing at the starting point of a new historical course, comrades attending the national conference on discipline inspection expressed one common determination—rally on the course toward a new century, strengthen party style, promote clean and honest practices, and ensure the smooth fulfillment of the second-step strategic goal.

### Put Discipline Inspection Work at the Service of the Second-Step Goal

To advance from where the people can feed and clothe themselves to where they can lead a comfortable life—in light of this sacred mission before the whole party, cadres in charge of discipline inspection were deep in thought. During the past few days, focusing on exploring ways to do a more effective job in discipline inspection within the party in order to facilitate the realization of the second-step goal, they compared notes, exchanged views, discussed problems, and made suggestions. Tackling the subject from different perspectives, they, nevertheless, shared a common determination—to overcome obstruction, clear away obstacles, and ensure the realization of the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year" plan.

The times call for such action, and the party's basic line also demands this. Yang Minzhi, secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Hunan Provincial Party Committee, pointed out: One of the great achievements of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee was that it shifted the focus of the party's work toward economic construction. Therefore, it is necessary to regard economic construction as both the beginning and the end of discipline inspection work

and to put discipline inspection work at the service of economic construction. Wang Haicen, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, maintained: The party's discipline inspection work should help ensure the implementation of the party's basic line and the smooth progress of economic construction, as well as play an important role in facilitating reforms and opening to the outside world. By strengthening party style and discipline, it should help foster a favorable environment for economic construction, reforms, and opening to the outside world.

In the effort to enliven the economy, it is necessary to strengthen party discipline. In view of the fact that some people mistakenly pit economic construction against the work of discipline inspection, discipline inspection cadres present at the conference noted: Although different in terms of work nature, responsibilities, and tasks, discipline inspection organs and economic departments share common basic goals. As they are in the same play, they should strike their gongs and drums on the same note. Economic reform aims at ridding corrupt practices and eliminating conditions nurturing unhealthy tendencies. Discipline inspection work also aims at correcting malpractices. This is the common ground for both economic and discipline inspection work. As Chen Zuolin, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, pointed out: Discipline inspection work plays an important role not only in strengthening party style and promoting clean, honest practices, but also in ensuring and promoting economic construction.

### Create a Favorable Environment for Reforms and Opening to the Outside World

How should discipline inspection work be adapted to the new situation created by reforms and opening to the outside world? How should the new problems which have cropped up in the course of reforms and opening to the outside world be dealt with? These were the hot topics at the conference.

Li Zhongwei, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, pointed out: Because reform is an unprecedented undertaking, tackling problems from an absolute, static perspective inevitably leads to errors and mistakes. In order to adapt discipline inspection work to the needs of the new situation, we have in recent years emphasized that discipline inspection cadres should firmly grasp the basic line of one central task and two fundamental points, be realistic, and earnestly study and deal with new situations and problems cropping up unceasingly.

As reforms and opening to the outside world progress, the party becomes more experienced in directing economic work and better at handling the relations between economic and political work. Discipline inspection commissions of many localities and departments have acquired some new experiences. [passage omitted]



### Tackle "Hot Spot" Issues Decried by the Public

Reform is an undertaking that engages hundreds of millions of people. Comrades attending the conference deeply felt that discipline inspection work must tackle "hot spot" issues that draw strong outcries from the people; otherwise, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to arouse the people's enthusiasm in reforms, opening to the outside world, and the four modernizations.

In recent years, discipline inspection organs at all levels, in a bid to correct party style, have focused their efforts on dealing with the illegal construction of private houses by party and government cadres and on correcting professional malpractices. According to incomplete statistics, last year 18 provinces and municipalities repossessed 59,000 units of public housing occupied illegally, collected 300 million yuan in money returned and fines, and punished 28,000 people.

In 1989, the Sichuan Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission began to tackle the illegal construction of private houses by cadres. The work was basically completed two years later. A total of 22,303 households were dealt with for violating laws, discipline, and regulations, of which 246 were leading cadres at and above the county level; 518 were given party or administrative disciplinary punishments, and 6,430 were punished economically. [passage omitted]

Various unhealthy trends and evil practices have been somewhat put in check after localities made efforts to tackle unlawful practices decried by the people, such as using power for personal gain, blackmailing, and bending the law for bribes. The relations between the party and the people and between cadres and the people were improved as a result.

Comrades attending the conference, nevertheless, also recognized clearly that strengthening party style and promoting clean, honest practices is a long-term task. Corruption cannot be wiped out with one or two campaigns. Therefore, it is necessary to be firm and persevere in tackling this problem. It is also necessary to have both a sense of urgency and the determination to fight corruption on a long-term basis in order to strengthen party style and promote clean, honest practices in a down-to-earth manner.

### Marshal Nie Encourages Scientists, Engineers

OW2204223091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1023 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)—On the eve of a planning work conference on Project "863," Marshal Nie Rongzhen sent a letter to the State Science and Technology Commission and the State Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, as well as the large number of scientists and engineers throughout the country, highly evaluating their contributions to the national economic construction and defense modernization and encouraging them to scale new

heights in the new long march for scientific and technological undertakings. Full text of the letter follows:

State Science and Technology Commission; Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense; and all Chinese scientists and engineers:

Greetings!

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened, China's scientific and technological undertakings have advanced with giant strides and scored tremendous achievements in the new long march, contributing to the national economic construction and defense modernization, and building up the comprehensive national strength. They represent the fruitful results achieved by all Chinese scientists, experts, engineers, and technicians and leaders at all levels, who have carried forward the glorious tradition of deep affection for our nation, motherland, and socialism, and have worked assiduously to make bold innovations. As a veteran soldier in New China's scientific and technological front, I am extremely gratified, and extend heartfelt gratitude and noble tribute to comrades engaged in scientific and technological undertakings. The motherland and its people will never forget your outstanding contributions.

China's scientific and technological undertakings shoulder the following strategic tasks in the new historical era: Comprehensively fulfilling the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century; following the international standard in several fields of high technology and laying the technical foundation for China to achieve sustained economic, scientific, and technological advances in the next century and to further build up the strength of national defense; promoting the development of basic sciences and making contributions commensurate with the status of our nation; and training a new generation of top-rated scientists, engineers, and technicians for ushering in a prolonged period of prosperity in China's scientific and technological undertakings. As the Chinese nation scored achievements, which attracted worldwide attention, in the great march to scale new heights in science and technology following the founding of New China, so will the Chinese nation create new miracles in the new long march for scientific and technological undertakings. I am firmly convinced of this prospect, and hope that you will make still greater contributions to the prosperity of the motherland.

I am convinced that under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, Chinese scientists and engineers will preserve and develop the spirit of relying on themselves, energetically cooperate with one another, make selfless sacrifices, and go all out to seek progress. They should make reform boldly, be skillful at innovation, and, imbued with a strong determination and heroic spirit to surpass the world's advanced

scientific and technological levels, contribute their wisdom and strength to the national economic construction and defense modernization.

May comrades have good health and succeed at work.

[Signed] Nie Rongzhen

[Dated] 9 April 1991

### Central Minister Inspects Hubei Family Planning

HK2204111291 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Excerpts] On 14-16 April, Peng Peiyun, minister of the State Family Planning Commission, inspected family planning work in our province. She listened to reports on family planning work by our provincial government and Wuhan city government, and went right to (Qingshan) district in the city of Wuhan and Wuchang county to inspect and find out the situation of family planning work. She held discussion with cadres above departmental level from the Hubei provincial family planning commission.

On the morning of 16 April, Comrade Peng Peiyun exchanged views with Guo Shuyan, deputy provincial party secretary and provincial governor, on family planning work. Peng Peiyun pointed out: The 1990's is a crucial decade in our country for controlling population growth. We need powerful measures. It is necessary for the whole party to take immediate action to mobilize the entire people. Those who are in primary responsibility in the party and government should personally grasp the work. They should tackle the issue of family planning work as they deal with economic work. Concerted efforts of the people of whole country are needed in order to exercise control over population growth. In particular, we should place our hope on those populous big provinces, including Hubei province. Hubei is a populous big province with more than 50 million population. In 1990, its total fertility rate was 2.46 [as heard], and the number of additional births not assigned by state plans was still enormous. Therefore, its potentials with regard to the reduction of the fertility rate are still very great. Conditions have existed in the province for doing good family planning work. [passage omitted]

Provincial Governor Guo Shuyan stated: Hubei will take resolute measures to ensure that its several main indexes in family planning work will be lower than the average level of the whole country. We will never hold the whole country back. He continued: In accordance with the instructions issued by the central authorities, we will follow a down-to-earth manner in grasping our work at the grass-roots level. [passage omitted]

### Jilin Secretary-Led Team Visits Shanghai

SK2304012091 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] The 27-member team for the study and observation of economic work led by He Zhukang, secretary of

the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, arrived in Shanghai on the evening of 21 April for a five-day study and observation activity. Leading persons of the Shanghai Municipal party committee and government paid a visit to the members of the observation team at their quarters.

Our province's economic and technological exchanges with Shanghai Municipality have developed in various fields, at various levels, and in various forms in the past few years. A total of 778 projects on bilateral economic and technological cooperation in 12 fields of production, including chemical industry, vehicle production, light and textile industries, and grain production, have been agreed on. Shanghai has provided a great amount of conveniences to Jilin in the supply of science and technology, managerial expertise, and trained personnel. Our province has made contributions to Shanghai not only with food supply but also with our superior industries, such as the chemical industry and vehicle production.

During its stay in Shanghai, the observation team of our province will particularly study the experiences in building the material and spiritual civilization, and exchange the methods for carrying out economic improvement and rectification, and in-depth reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy. Meanwhile, it will strengthen the exchanges and cooperation in specialized personnel, technology, and managerial expertise.

The team will also conduct observation on the investment climate and the development of the Pudong development zone, and probe into the feasibility for the two sides to cooperate in finance, domestic and foreign trade, and industrial processing.

## Science & Technology

### Song Jian on Scientific Awards

OW1904201491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0831 GMT 18 April 91

[By reporter Luo Guojun (7482 0948 7486)]

[Text] Nanchang, 18 Apr (XINHUA)—At a national seminar awarding scientific and technological work that closed today, Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, pointed out: Awarding scientific and technological work is a long-term state policy. This work, which must serve China's strategy in developing science and technology, is conducive to economic development by applying science and technology.

Song Jian said: Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the State Council has successively amended the regulations on the state invention award and the natural science award. In the mid- and late 1980's, the State Council also established the scientific and technological progress award and the spark award.



These four state level technological awards, involving scientific and technological personnel on various fronts, have formed an award system for scientific and technological work with Chinese characteristics. This system is a great accomplishment in the Chinese history.

The basic goal of the technological awards is to serve China's strategies in economic development and scientific and technological progress. Song Jian maintained: In recent years, the work in awarding scientists and technicians according to the central authorities' policies were very effective in enhancing economic development through advanced technology. He said: In 1989, the State Council made an appeal to develop agriculture by applying science and technology. We implemented a favorable policy toward agriculture when awarding scientists and technicians. [sentence indistinct]

On improving the evaluation of scientific and technological work for awards, Song Jian said: The process of awarding scientists and technicians is very scientific and has been incorporated in policies. Technological circles as well as the whole of society are very interested in the award process. By awarding scientists and technicians, we will not only commend the advanced persons, but also strive to encourage newcomers, thereby attracting more successors who are devoted in scientific and technological work. Comrades who are in charge of the administration and appraisal of scientific and technological awards should be persistently fair and scientific. They should strengthen and perfect the scientific and democratic evaluation procedure and regulations.

Finally Song Jian stressed: Awarding scientists and technicians is an important part of the overall scientific and technological work. Governments and departments at various levels should continually strengthen their leadership in this work. They should consolidate and stabilize the relevant organs to sustain the work's continuity.

The national seminar awarding scientific and technological work, sponsored by the State Science and Technology Commission, has been held in Nanchang City since 15 March [date as published]. Attending the meeting were more than 400 people, including administrative personnel in charge of awarding scientific and technological work from various localities of the country, and judges for awarding scientific and technological work at state and provincial levels.

### High-Tech Projects Produce Results

HK2004042091 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
20 Apr 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Xing]

[Text] China is reaping the first fruits from its paramount high-tech research and development programme, the 863 Plan, China Daily learned yesterday from the State Science and Technology Commission.

The programme was launched in March, 1986—hence the name “863”—by four leading Chinese scientists with the approval of Deng Xiaoping, and was backed by a special government fund during the Seventh Five-year Plan (1986-91).

The 863 Plan has fostered research and development, mainly in the fields of bio-technology, space information, computerization and laser automation, energy and new materials.

Above all, the 863 Plan has trained an elite team of more than 10,000 scientists, more than half of them under the age of 40.

In some research areas, Chinese scientists have already worked their way into the forefront of their fields in the world.

As shown in the exhibition demonstrating the five-year attainments of the 863 plan, which opened yesterday at the Beijing Exhibition Hall, it has supported projects that have helped solve key technology problems and guide the country's future high-tech development.

For instance, Chinese scientists have established a computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing system—often called a “CAD/CAM”—that “designs” a product by using computer-inputted data. It is being utilized in the design and manufacture of new machine tools and other products and has helped ensure their quality.

The idea and realization of such a system, when popularized, will help lay a good foundation for the country to transform its industry and catch up with advanced technology in the world.

Chinese scientists have also blazed a new trail in producing a new generation of hybrid rice strains in a shorter period than the conventional method allowed. The new breeds will help increase the rice output by 5 to 10 percent when distributed across the country.

The exhibition, which is open only to a selected number of professionals, also features a model of a modern process in the production of hepatitis B vaccine.

The Chinese have worked out the process by applying a systems engineering method.

The new production process already ensures the supply of the hepatitis B vaccine in China, where hepatitis B virus carriers number some 100 million. The vaccine, which had to be imported five years ago, is now being exported in quantity to Hong Kong and Taiwan as well as to India.

Chinese scientists have produced new artificial optical or laser crystal materials, which will provide for the country's development in the fields of optical communication and optical electronics. A new artificial optical crystal of high quality is now exported to more than 20 countries.

On display at the exhibition are a few robots, one able to climb a wall and another able to walk up a stairway.

## Military

### Liu Huaqing Stresses Military Training

OW2204125191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0510 GMT 22 Apr 91

[By reporter Xu Dianlong (1776 3013 7893)]

[Text] Nanjing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)—“Strengthening military training is one of the important means of improving the quality of army building.” This remark was made by Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, at a grand meeting of the Nanjing Military Region to mark the 30th anniversary of establishing “Guo Xingfu’s teaching method.”

Liu Huaqing fully reaffirmed the importance of the whole army studying, publicizing, popularizing, and spreading “Guo Xing’s teaching method” of 30 years ago. He said that many years ago Comrade Guo Xingfu, who had studied very hard, dared to blaze new trails and went through hard training with his soldiers and created a new method of military training, which emerged as “Guo Xingfu’s teaching method” that became well-known throughout the army. “Guo Xingfu’s teaching method” was the product of the combination of Mao Zedong’s Thought on army building and his principle and policy on training with mass military training activities, the continuation and development of our army’s traditional training method, the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the masses of commanders and fighters, and a valuable asset for the building of our army. The teaching method includes political-ideological work in all links of the entire military training process; integrates into one entity technical training, tactical training, ideological training, and work style training; combines strict requirements with patient education; and gives full play to the fighters’ enthusiasm about military training. He pointed out emphatically that today, we are again launching a campaign to study “Guo Xingfu’s teaching method” in order to vigorously train Guo Xingfu-type instructors, commanders, and political workers. This has important and practical significance for strengthening the quality of our army and for comprehensively upgrading its fighting capability.

Liu Huaqing said: Along with the rapid development of science and technology, the modernization of weapons and equipment, particularly the extensive application of new science and technology in the fields of weaponry and equipment, all personnel participating in a war are required to have not only a firm conviction and staunch work style but also a fairly high scientific and educational level, possess superb military techniques and advanced military thought, and have the means to conduct war operations. For this purpose, we should pay special attention to studying “Guo Xingfu’s teaching method” in light of the new high technology equipment

as well as future operational needs and trying to further innovate on and develop “Guo Xingfu’s teaching method” in the course of the mass military training activities so as to make military training practicable and improve its quality.

Liu Huaqing pointed out: In the days to come, our army’s equipment will be improved, but it will be impossible to effect a total improvement and catch up with the world’s advanced level in one stroke. The principal measure to upgrade our troops’ fighting capability by relying on the existing equipment is to strengthen training. Training is the most important link in realizing the integration of man and weapons and is the basic way to enhance the army’s quality. It is true that modern weapons and equipment are the material basis of army building, but an army that lacks training can in no way win a war even if it possesses very good weapons. The decisive factor still remains very well-trained officers and men.

After explaining Comrade Deng Xiaoping’s thought on “the necessity to elevate education and training in the army to the level of strategic importance in peacetime,” Liu Huaqing reiterated the Central Military Commission’s guiding principle that the work of the Army should focus on military training. He called on leaders at all levels to do their work well in accordance with the general goal of “political qualification, true proficiency in military affairs, good work style, strict discipline, and necessary strength” put forward by Comrade Jiang Zemin. He stressed that the evaluation and training of cadres should begin with training in order to raise the competency of basic-level cadres, who should be able to train and manage soldiers in peacetime and direct war operations in wartime. With a large number of outstanding basic-level cadres, the training, management, and political-ideological work in the army will improve to a new level.

### Mass Military Training Campaign Launched

OW2204093991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0436 GMT 22 Apr 91

[By reporter Xu Dianlong (1776 3013 7893)]

[Text] Nanjing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)—Various units of the Nanjing Military Region have whipped up a mass military training campaign to vigorously popularize “Guo Xingfu’s teaching method.”

From 18 to 22 April, the Nanjing Military Region held activities to mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of “Guo Xingfu’s teaching method.” The 21 Guo Xingfu-type instructors from the military region’s various units and academies and the specialized units of its artillery, engineering, and signal corps conducted a teaching demonstration. Liu Huaqing, Chi Haotian, and other comrades of the Military Commission and the General Political Department participated in the commemorative activities.

Guo Xingfu was the former deputy leader of the 2d Company of an infantry regiment under the Nanjing Military Region. In the early 1960's he created, in the course of teaching, the practical and effective teaching method concentrating on ideological-political work; giving full play to the human factor; closely combining technical training, tactical training, ideological training, and work style training; adhering to the mass line in training; encouraging exchanges of teaching and learning between officers and men; promoting teaching in a democratic way; setting strict demands; guarding against negligence; encouraging flexible methods; teaching by personal example; and fostering a good work style. His method was praised by Mao Zedong and other leading comrades, and it played a role in improving the army's military training.

In the course of popularizing and spreading Guo Xingfu's teaching method, various units of the Nanjing Military Region have continually given priority to upgrading the teaching standard of cadres and backbone instructors. Various units of the military region have launched an extensive campaign to develop instructors who are able to lecture, to do work, to teach, and to do ideological work. Guo Xingfu's teaching method has spread from the infantry to all arms, from tactical teaching to technical and theoretical teaching, and from military units to military academies and training units. At the same time, attention has been paid to absorbing the achievements in the reform of military training and the development of science and technology in recent years, and a practical teaching method more suitable to the army's military training has been created. Nearly 10,000 instructors who are capable in the four aforementioned respects and a number of top trainers have emerged throughout the military region.

### **Mongolian Military Delegation Visits Provinces**

#### **Visits Hangzhou**

*OW1904184291 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 19 Apr 91*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] A Mongolian military delegation comprised of 13 members and led by Lieutenant General Shagaliyn Jadambaa, defense minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, ended a friendly visit to Hangzhou and left for Nanjing by a special airplane on the afternoon of 19 April. This is the first visit to Hangzhou by high-ranking leaders of the Mongolian army in nearly 30 years. Major General Xu Yongqing, political commissar of the Provincial Military District, saw off the guests at the airport.

Lieutenant General Jadambaa and his party arrived in Hangzhou by a special airplane from Beijing in the afternoon of 18 April. They visited an Air Force unit stationed in Hangzhou and toured the scenic spot of Xihu Lake and other places of historic interest and scenic beauty during their stay in Hangzhou.

### **Visits Nanjing Military Region**

*OW2004184591 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0915 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[Text] A Mongolian military delegation led by Lieutenant General Shagaliyn Jadambaa visited a division under the Nanjing Military Region this afternoon. The delegation received a warm welcome from officers and men of the division.

Lieutenant General Gu Hui, commander of the Nanjing Military Region, greeted the visitors at the office of the division. Division Commander (Zhang Xiucai) and the political commission briefed them about the division.

At the shooting range, Lieutenant General Jadambaa and other members of the delegation watched heavy and light machine gun shooting drills and a performance by scout soldiers. They also watched (?offensive) exercises by an infantry squad.

Afterwards, the Mongolian general said that he was very impressed with the Chinese soldiers' performance and would impart Chinese training experience on the Mongolian troops.

(Zheng Liqing), deputy chief of staff of the Nanjing Military Region, was also present on the occasion.

The Mongolian military delegation left Nanjing for Shanghai by special plane this afternoon. Commander Gu Hui and others sent the delegation off at the airport.

### **Economic & Agricultural**

#### **Gu Xiulian Addresses Fertilizer Plant Conference**

*SK2304011891 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Apr 91*

[Text] From 16 to 19 April, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Finance cosponsored a national conference in Weifang City to exchange the experiences of small nitrogenous fertilizer plants across the country in carrying out technical innovations, raising efficiency, and enhancing financial self-sufficiency. The conference was also to study the overall situation of small nitrogenous fertilizer industrial enterprises during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period and to study ways to enter a new level and to find a path of developing the chemical fertilizer industry with Chinese characteristics.

Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, sent a congratulatory letter to the conference. Addressing the conference, Gu Xiulian pointed out: Our country's small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises are locally run, and their products were also sold locally. They are the pearls in the palm of the local county governments. However, the small nitrogenous fertilizer industry is one of the greatest energy consuming sectors in the chemical industry. It is necessary to popularize and make arrangements for the application of the synthetic ammonia steam self-supporting technology and the cold-water

closed circuit circulation technology. In addition, we should also popularize and apply a number of other successful technically innovative measures and turn the small nitrogenous fertilizer industry into a pillar industry in the county-level economy.

Chi Haibin, vice minister of finance, stressed: Financial departments at all levels should actively coordinate with one another and help the chemical industrial departments strengthen enterprise management and promote the work of saving energy, reducing consumption, and improving economic results. The funds necessary for technical innovations should be mainly raised by enterprises themselves and supported by bank loans. If possible, the local financial departments should also give appropriate support.

Our provincial chemical industrial department and small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises have taken the lead in popularizing and applying the synthetic ammonia steam self-supporting technology and the cold-water closed circuit circulation technology.

During the conference, the provincial Chemical Industrial Department specially introduced its experience in carrying out technical innovations. The participants also visited the Weifang, Shouguang, and Linqi chemical fertilizer plants.

Ma Shizhong, vice governor of Shandong Province, and Tan Zhuzhou, vice minister of chemical industry, also attended and addressed the conference.

#### Article Views Problems in Grain Production

HK2304022191 Beijing JINGJI GUANLI in Chinese  
No 1, 5 Jan 91, pp 28-33

[Article by Sun Minghao (6647 3494 3185), edited by Song Jiuru (1345 0046 1172): "Eight Obstacles Which Impede Development of Grain Production in China"]

[Text] In China, there are too many people but too little land, thus the development of grain production naturally has become an important issue of the state. In the writer's opinion, at present and for a considerable time to come, the following eight realistic problems will hamper our country's grain production and development.

#### 1. Area of Cultivated Land Reduced

Our country has a territory of 9.6 million square kilometers but there is little cultivated land and the area of cultivated land has been diminishing daily. In the early period of liberation, the per capita area of cultivated land was 2.71 mu. Over the past 40 years, we have cumulatively lost over 500 million mu of cultivated land. Most seriously, from 1958 to 1960, the reduction of cultivated land was over 200 million mu. Before and after 1985, there was another high tide in the use of cultivated land for other purposes of which the highest reduction in one year was 15 million mu. From 1978 to 1988, the total reduction in cultivated land area in our

country was over 55 million mu. Thus in 10 years' time, the elimination of cultivated land was equivalent to the size of Shanxi Province.

In our coastal regions open to the outside world, the drastic reduction in the area of cultivated land has been even more serious. In Fujian Province, the per capita cultivated land area is less than 0.7 mu while each year the reduction rate is about 90,000 mu. In Zhejiang Province, the per capita cultivated land area is 0.63 mu and continues to decrease each year at the rate of 0.125 mu per capita.

There is also a fairly prevalent phenomenon of rural housing construction occupying too much land. In the past 10 years, occupation of cultivated land for housing construction in rural villages and townships was equivalent to over 50 percent of land used for construction in the whole country.

At present, China's per capita area of cultivated land is less than 1.5 mu, less than one-third of the world's per capita level.

The main causes for the reduction of cultivated land have been population growth and the economy's high-speed development. Our country is a country with a large population while economic high-speed development is an objective demand in modernization. The daily reduction in land is an irreversible trend. Our current urban population is about 200 million and may increase another 200 million by the end of this century, while use of land for urban construction will grow at the same pace. At present, the urban use of land for industry and communications roughly amounts to 400 million mu, it will amount to over 500 million mu by the end of the century, and 900 million mu by 2050. Over 50 percent of the land used in construction must be taken from cultivated land; hence the conflict and fight for land between urban industrial and communications construction and grain development is daily becoming more aggravated. Besides, accompanying the population increase, housing construction and building of factories in rural areas will also require using a sizable area of cultivated land.

Under the conditions of the relative shortage of cultivated land, several years ago, expanding the planting and farming area and extensive planting but reaping meagre harvests were short-term acts compelled by the large population and shortage in grain. In our country at present, the reserve resources of land fit for farming and agriculture are very scarce and not much barren land is available for opening up and cultivating. Not counting sundry patches of barren land, only Xinjiang and the north east regions have fairly large tracts of land good for opening up and cultivation, but even then the total area available is only around 200 million mu, with little surplus left for further cultivation. The only way to undertake extensive planting and reap harvests is to open up barren land, destroy the forests to plant grain, or claim land from the sea to build farmland. The results will be the destruction of forests and the erosion of soil. This trend will



further destroy the natural ecological balance and the foundation of our living and survival. Undoubtedly, the reduction in cultivated land poses a difficult problem for grain development in our country. If we cannot effectively control the use of cultivated land, the disparity caused by grain development lagging behind industrial development will increasingly widened.

## II. Decline in the Quality of Soil and Land

Continuous deepening of the reform of the economic structure has renovated the peasants' concept of value. With the understanding of commodity economy going deep into economic life in the rural areas, peasants engaging in grain development have also begun to study economic effects. For the sake of savings in labor and strength and to reap quick results, they have adopted the plundering operational form, given up farm household fertilizer, largely and even excessively used chemical fertilizer and thus increased the output of grain within a relatively short period. But this has caused the lowering of the soil's organic composition, large-scale reduction in the land's natural fertility, soil hardening, depletion of soil fertility, changes in the soil's quality, increase in pests and insects, and even a lowering of chemical fertilizers' effectiveness.

According to measurements made by relevant departments, at present, the organic composition of China's cultivated land has fallen to 1.5 percent, obviously lower than the 2.3 - 4 percent of U.S. cultivated land. North-eastern China's black soil is one of the last three tracts of black soil in the world. Here the soil's organic composition has dropped from 8-10 percent, when first opened up, to the present 1-5 percent. On the other hand, experiments have shown that 40-80 percent of the source of the output volume of grain comes from the soil's natural fertility.

Pollution of cultivated land from the "three wastes" generated by industry and township and town enterprises is also extremely serious. Some urban enterprise units and departments have transferred the production of products with serious pollution effects to township and village enterprises, causing large tracts of agricultural cultivated land to become "polluted basins." At present, the area of cultivated land in our country suffering from pollution from industry (including township and town enterprises) amounts to 100 million mu, causing an annual reduction in grain output of over 10 billion kilograms.

Promotion of some new techniques in agriculture has also polluted the land. Since its 1979 introduction from abroad, using ground membranes to cover plants has rapidly developed. In 1980, the covered area was 25.00 mu; in 1984 it went up to 20 million mu; and in 1988, to 35 million mu. Application of this technique was confined first to cotton and vegetables, but later spread to over 10 varieties of products including wheat, corn, and peanuts and its application spread from the plain to high-altitude and cold regions. The wide application of this technique has brought

about relatively good economic effects but has also caused dangers to the cultivated land from broken membrane fragments. The thin plastic membrane does not easily disintegrate under natural conditions. Besides, it has little tensile strength, can easily be broken, and the fragments cannot be easily picked up, resulting in large quantities of broken membrane fragments remaining in the soil, gradually forming a separation layer and impeding the growth of the plant's roots and also the plants' absorption of water and oxygen. At the same time, the soil's entilating quality is lowered. Beijing municipality's agricultural environment protection departments have experimented and made investigations from which they discovered that the grain output volume of farmland with membrane fragments was lower than farmland without such fragments. The peasants have also generally noted that the "white revolution" has developed in the direction of "white dangers."

Lowering soil quality has affected the sustained and stable growth of the output volume of grain and has seriously harmed grain development.

## III. Shortage in Water Sources for Agricultural Use

Water is the source of life. But in our grain development the problem of water shortages is daily becoming more serious.

In our country, the gross volume of water is 2,800 billion cubic metres and the per capita occupying volume is only 2,700 cubic meters, being only one-fourth of the world's per capita volume. The average distribution of water for cultivated land is also 50 percent of the world's average level. Our per annum gross volume of water consumption is 560 billion cubic metres, of which over 85 percent is used in agriculture, principally for farmland irrigation.

Our current water shortage problem is more acute than in many other countries. The principal cause is the low rainfall rate coupled with its uneven distribution in timing and rather large differences between the years.

China's annual rainfall volume is over 6,000 billion cubic meters and the runoff is only 2600 cubic meters. The runoff coefficient is about 43 percent, meaning that 57 percent of the rainfall evaporates. In a year, 60 percent of the rainfall is concentrated in the three to four months of summer and autumn. The rainfall timing being rather centralized, and with the limited water storage capacity of the water reservoirs, ponds and dams, there is no possibility of storing a greater portion of the runoff; the water storage volume each year is only 15-16 percent of the total runoff volume. During each high-water season, heavy rainfall will cause a sharp rise in the river's water level and the water drains into the high sea and thus mixes with the salt water.

There is also a great disparity in the geographic distribution of rainfall in the country. In general, the south east has more rain, and less falls in the northwest, with a gradual reduction extending from the southeastern coast to the northwestern inland. In the Chanyang valley, Zhujiang valley, and various river valleys in Zhejiang,

Fujian, Taiwan, and provinces in south west China, the rainfall volume is sufficient, the water resources are plentiful, and the gross water volume is over 82 percent of the whole country's. Valleys of the Huanghe, Huaihe, Haihe, Luanhe, Heilongjiang, and various rivers in the north east inland are located in water-deficient and dry regions. Their gross water volume is less than 18 percent of the whole country, whereas their cultivated land is 63.7 percent of the whole country and their population is 46 percent of the whole country. Particularly in the areas of the valleys of the Huanghe, Huaihe, and Haihe, the aggregate water volume is only 5 percent of the whole country's runoff volume, whereas their population is 30 percent of the whole, and their cultivated land is 37 percent of the whole; the average per capita water volume is only 451 cubic metres (roughly one-sixth of the national per capita figure); and the water volume available for each mu of cultivated land is 243 cubic metres. Thus, the water resources are greatly insufficient.

The distribution of underground water resources in our country is also not balanced. The country's underground water resources amount to roughly 700 billion cubic meters a year. But in distribution, where there is more surface water there is more underground water and where there is less surface water there is less underground water. The Changjiang valley and regions to its south account for nearly 70 percent of the whole, whereas in the northern regions, the proportion is only slightly over 30 percent. In the four provinces of Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, and Henan, where the cultivated land is about one-fourth of the national figure, there are only 70 billion cubic metres of underground water, only 10 percent of the whole. Besides, opening up and utilization of underground water is comparatively difficult. Actually only one-fifth to one-third is utilized.

While water resources are so small and scarce, the phenomenon of waste and extravagant use of water is frightening. First, pollution of our water resources is rather serious. The gross volume of waste water from industry and used water from people's living amounts to 34.2 billion tons, around 80 percent of which is not processed or filtered. Next, the effective utilization rate of our water resources is very low. At present, the utilization rate of water from the gravity irrigation channel system is only around 40 percent and that from the artesian well irrigation systems is generally only 65 percent. On the Huanghe, Huaihe, and Haihe flatland, the yearly use of water is 50 billion cubic metres, of which some 30 billion cubic meters are lost to evaporation and seepage. If the water utilization rate is raised 10 percent and if we compute the agricultural use of water at 450 billion cubic metres, then each year an additional 45 billion cubic metres of water will be available. This is tantamount to building scores of or even a hundred, large water reservoirs.

There are 1.5 billion mu of cultivated land in our country, but only 700 million mu of irrigated land. Expansion of the farmland irrigation area will increase the use of water. According to estimates made by the

various provinces, cities, and autonomous regions and irrigation plans of the various valleys, by 2000, the volume of water for irrigation use in agriculture will increase to 541.8 billion cubic meters, averaging an annual increase of 1.77 percent. It may be concluded that, by the end of this century, a disturbing factor in our country's grain development (particularly the northern part) is principally the water problem.

#### IV. Deterioration of the Ecological Environment

Grain development requires not only good material and technical conditions but also a good ecological environment. Ecological environment is a combined concept formed by many environmental factors of which forestry and vegetation are most deeply related to mankind's living and grain development and greatly influence the ecological environment. These factors possess many kinds of ecological functions including soil maintenance, water conservation, climatic adjustment and regulation, and protection against wind and sand storms. Especially on the earth's surface, forestry and vegetation are the "main guards" protecting the ecological environment and play an important and irreplaceable role in grain development and the human race's existence.

At present, our country's total forest area is 1.73 billion mu and the gross volume of timber is 9.03 billion cubic meters. Seen from the gross figures, our country's gross forest area and the gross volume of timber are in the world's front rank, but due to the large population, the per capita forest area is less than 1.3 mu, being only one-ninth of the world's per capita forest area of 15.6 mu, occupying the 121st place in the world. Our country's forest coverage rate is 12 percent which is the 120th place in the world (world's acreage is 22 percent).

Besides, the destruction of our forest resources is daily becoming more serious. The phenomena of random picking and random felling have frequently appeared. The reserves of matured and near-matured timber available for felling are about 1.5 billion cubic meters. Computed at the current consumption level, the felling will be good for only seven to eight years more. At the end of this period, it will be necessary to consume large areas of near-matured and medium-aged forests, of which there are very few and will be depleted after several years. Since 1980, plant diseases and insect pests have occurred in large tracts of our forest areas, affecting an average of over 100 million mu a year. Of them, over five million mu of forest areas have been destroyed. In 1989, plant diseases and insect pests in our forests created the highest record of occurrences since liberation, affecting 165 million mu of forestland and directly causing an economic loss of two billion yuan.

There is 4.3 billion mu of grassland area in our country's animal husbandry region, of which about 3.3 billion mu of grassland can actually be used. Over the more than 40 years since liberation, the condition of the destruction of grassland vegetation through occupation at will and random opening up of grassland has daily become more

serious. Over the past 20 years, the loss of grassland, under the excuse of opening up barren land, has reached over 100 million mu while the grasslands being turned sandy, alkalized, or deteriorated in quality is over 30 percent of the whole area of usable grassland. At present, the deterioration has annually reached 19 million mu.

As a result of excessive felling of trees, excessive land-reclamation from lakes and ponds, and the reduction in grassland and vegetation, the functions of ecology in agriculture in our country have been thrown into a state of confusion.

First of all, reduction in forests, grassland, and vegetation has increased the production of such gases as carbon dioxide. The thicker the layer of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the higher the rise in temperature and the greater are the effects on grain development. According to estimates, carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased at the rate of 19-33 percent a year. And each increase of 10 percent of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will cause a rise of 0.3 degree centigrade in the world's average temperature.

The loss by large tracts of land of the "green protective umbrella" and of the "natural reservoir" has expanded the area of soil erosion from 1.16 million square km in the early period of liberation to some 1.5 million square km or about one-sixth of the national area. With the yearly loss and erosion of 5 billion tons of soil, some 58 million mu of cultivated land are under threat of being turned into desert, which is double the situation in the 1950's.

The damaging and destruction of forests, vegetation, and the ecological environment have caused frequent natural disasters. Revelant materials show that in the 1980's, as compared with the 1950's, on the average each year the area of land suffering from natural disasters increased 68 percent and the area actually struck by disasters increased by 91 percent. In recent years, the number of areas affected by natural disasters has climbed each year. This not only has affected agricultural production and grain development but also caused enormous economic losses, directly threatening the security of people's lives and properties.

#### V. Aging of Agricultural Machinery

The modernization of agricultural machines is an important part of agricultural modernization. However, at the moment the quantity and quality of the large and medium machines for farm use in the rural areas are far from being able to meet the actual needs in grain development.

Since the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, agricultural machines and tools owned by the rural collectives, such as tractors, have also at the same time been distributed to or contracted for on the household basis, and renovation of the farm machines and tools has correspondingly met with increased difficulties. Due to various reasons, the peasants, after achieving economic success, would rather

spend money on building houses and residences and seldom would consider renovating farming tools and machinery. The aging of agricultural machines has become serious. As for the causes restricting the renovation of agricultural machines, aside from the presence of old and antiquated ideas, the more important ones are the difficulties of maintaining the machines, shortage and lack of energy, lack of crude oil, and shortage of electricity.

Take tractors for example. Since contracting of land on the household basis, the great portion of the tractors in the rural areas is being used for transportation. The farmers can only use animals and manual labor to do farm work. Even though they may wish to use machines in farming, because of the split of the farmland into small plots they are unable to do so. According to statistics, at present in localities in north china the area of land subjected to intensive cultivation by machines is only one-third of the record.

Since entering the 1990's, the peak period for the scrapping of large and medium tractors in our country has virtually arrived. From 1975 to 1980, the number of large and medium tractors in our country increased at the rate of some 80,000 sets each year; and in five years' time, there were an additional 400,000 of these machines, accounting for 50 percent of the large and medium tractors we now have. Based on a lifespan of 10-15 years, these machines will enter the scrapping stage in the 1990's. Meanwhile, since the implementation in agriculture of the production contracted responsibility system, the market for tractors for a time changed from the large ones to the small ones and, objectively, this has caused a corresponding reduction in the investment in the larger-sized machines. As a result, those large and medium-sized machines which have passed their period of service could not be promptly renovated and the serious reality of an "entire cropfailure" has appeared. According to investigations, in certain provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, which originally had made extensive use of medium-sized tractors, over 50 percent of the large and medium tractors in use have passed their service age and not many of them are in good technical condition.

Cultivating and tilling land through main dependence on animal and human power is far inferior to mechanized farming in quality, quantity, and intensity. In such a case, the land's water content, and its ability to maintain temperature, keep fertility, and resist alkalization obviously declines. Farmland which has not gone through intensive cultivation for a long time hardens, its vital functions change, its ability to preserve water and fertility falls, the runoff of its surface is serious, its natural fertility is destroyed, and its grain output drops. According to measurements made by agricultural machinery departments in Shandong, Jilin, and Heilongjiang, under the same kind of conditions of input and management, output of wheat from farmland without intensive cultivation dropped 15-21 percent, and corn, over 25 percent.



## VI. Insufficient Personnel in Agriculture

Peasants form the main body of agriculture, but from now on the hope of realizing the development of our country's agricultural economy and grain production lies with the young peasants.

Our country's productive forces of agriculture are still at a rather low level. Among our agricultural population, the proportion of peasants whose basic culture and technical quality are relatively high is still very small. This is our basic national condition. Depending on such an agricultural contingent to maintain and develop our country's agricultural economy and grain development at the present level is already exceedingly hard. At present, there is a trend of a decrease in the calibre and size of the personnel contingent engaged in agriculture and grain development. There seems to be a lack of successors to the work of grain development. This should attract the relevant departments attention and concern.

The first generation of peasants after liberation were drawn from the old society. They took it as an honor to have land to till and plant but the great majority of them had no culture or had culture at a relatively low level. By the 1980's, the rural areas reformed the economic structure with the contracted responsibility system as the principal content. At this stage, it should have been time for the second generation of peasants to go on the agricultural platform, but the reality was that the older generation of peasants stayed on the farmland and played the "principal character's" role. The township and town enterprises and the collective enterprises in the cities, which appeared after the reform, offered a strong attraction to the young peasants, who had scientific and cultural knowledge and a relatively new outlook. As a result, large numbers of young peasants (that is, the so-called "surplus labor force") gave up their farmland and went to the township and town enterprises and urban collective enterprises. The draining away of the rural young people depressed the prosperity and development of the township and town enterprises and the urban collective enterprises and at the same time put agriculture and grain development in an extremely distressed state. The labor force engaged in grain development was old in age, feminine in gender, and weak in capability. The new agricultural labor force was seriously depleted.

Because of the problem of the backwardness in education in the rural areas remaining unsolved for a long time, the problem of the relatively low quality of the peasants engaged in agriculture and grain development has become rather prominent. Of the people above the age of 15 in our country, 238 million are illiterate. The illiteracy rate is as high as 31.9 percent, that is, of every three people of working age, one is illiterate. Among the rural population, the fact that the rate of illiterates and semi-illiterates is higher than the urban population has become increasingly clear. According to a sample survey made in 1987, in a portion of the regions in eastern China, provinces with an illiteracy rate over 30 percent were all agricultural provinces.

The draining away of a large number of young peasants has, on the one hand, caused a sharp reduction in the number of people engaged in agriculture and, on the other hand, has caused the lowering of the quality and calibre of the rural labor force, thus weakening the foundation of grain development and producing passive effects on the implementation of the strategic policy of "building agriculture with science and technology."

## VII. Difficulties of Pushing Forward the Development of Science and Technology

Dependence on scientific and technical progress is the basic link to realize grain development. However, at present, implementation of the guideline of "developing agriculture with science and technology" has met with unexpected difficulties. In recent years, the growth rate of our input into science and technology has been obviously lower than the growth rate of GNP and national finance. The ratio of the input in science and technology in the GNP was 1.9 percent in 1984, 1.3 percent in 1985 and 0.8 percent in 1988, while the ratio of input of science and technology in agriculture has been even smaller. Under such conditions, agricultural scientific research funds were extremely low and the necessary tools and equipment for agricultural scientific research and the experimental conditions were of a relatively low grade. Over 50 percent of the country's country-level scientific research departments possess very few of the necessary tools and equipment and even lack the most basic tools for soil measurement, texting, and analysis, let alone the modernized measuring and testing equipment and computers. It can be said that agricultural technical departments in townships and towns have utterly no equipment. Information materials on agricultural scientific and technology are also very rare.

Agricultural science and technology personnel are the educators of the peasants and serve as the "fire-spreading teams" of science, but at the moment there is a shortage or lack of agricultural scientific and technical personnel. In the 10 years of the "cultural revolution," the universities closed their doors and thus stopped producing four to five million high-grade personnel. Now, those agricultural technicians trained before the "cultural revolution" are mostly in their fifties and may soon reach the retirement age. Technicians of the 35-45 age level should have been the central force of the agricultural scientific and technical contingents but now few technicians of this age group are available. At the same time, due to the rapid development of the new technical revolution and the quick renovation of know-how, current agricultural technicians are facing the new problem of strengthening their basic theoretical training and renovating their knowledge structure.

In our rural villages, there is a dire shortage of front-line scientific and technical personnel, since for every 7,000 mu of cultivated land there is only one agricultural technician. Agricultural technicians in the townships (towns) and villages lack stability and the phenomenon of their engaging in improper pursuits is also relatively serious. It may be said that in recent years, particularly



in the rural areas, the agricultural scientific corps have basically disintegrated and there is an obvious discontinuance of the upbringing of new and more agricultural scientific and technical contingents.

The above-mentioned conditions, plus the poor quality and calibre of the peasants and the few ideas on developing agriculture with science have seriously affected the positivism and enthusiasm of the agricultural scientific and technical contingents, hindered the development and expansion of agricultural scientific and technical research and the application of the fruits and success in agricultural scientific research, and restricted grain development. Of the 25,000 developments and successes in agricultural scientific research in our country, only one-third have been put into actual practice and the degree of their adoption has not been very great. The peasants do not understand science, refuse to learn technology, and so-called "scientific farming" has become an empty word. Take for example the use of chemical fertilizers. According to investigations made by relevant departments, our country's effective utilization rate of chemical fertilizers is the lowest in the world. Actual crop absorption of the chemical fertilizer is only 50-60 percent while 40-50 percent of the chemical fertilizers are drained away.

#### VIII. Frightening Waste of Grain

Our country's foundation of agriculture is relatively weak. It is already difficult to obtain even a little grain but even under such conditions, the waste of grain is frightening.

In our country's grain production, after the various stages of harvesting, threshing, drying, storing, transporting, and initial processing, grain loss is considerably serious. The gross loss rate is around 15 percent, which far exceeds the 5 percent standard on grain post-production loss fixed by the UN's agricultural organization. Counting just this alone, the annual loss of grain amounts to 60 billion kilograms.

In our country's rural areas, grain warehousing losses through damage by pests or eaten up by rats also exceed 15 billion kg a year. At the rate of a per capita consumption of 250 kg, this grain would be sufficient to feed a population of 60 million (equivalent to that of a large province).

On the side of grain consumption, the loss is even more frightening. In 1988, about 50 billion kg of raw grain were used to feed animals and poultry. In comparison with the use of mixed feed, this implied an annual extra-consumption of some 30 billion kg of grain. Moreover, because the price of food grain for urban residents obviously deviates from the grain's real value, in the course of the individual's consumption of grain there is also waste of grain. It is estimated that annually some 20 billion kg of grain are wasted through the urban residents throwing away rice, noodles, and through the meat, eggs, and milk indirectly converted from grain. As a result of grain prices tending to be low and the irrational taxation policy, production of beverage wine, particularly white wine, is out of control. In recent years, our average yearly production of white wine is over 5 million tons. Computed on the basis of each kilogram of white wine requiring 2.5 kg of grain as raw material, each year the whole country "drinks" away over 12 billion kg of grain, equivalent to a month's food grain for the people of the whole country.

In addition, due to the backward method of seed planting, in recent years, the volume of seeds has amounted to over 20 billion kg a year, or roughly 5-6 percent of grain production, obviously much higher than in developed countries. If we can further improve the seed quality, and at the same time push on a large scale the application of superior planting techniques, then each year the whole country could save 5 billion kg of seeding grain.

Because China is a large country with a population of 1.1 billion, food has been a big problem. Teaching the people of the whole country the common knowledge of practicing savings in grain consumption and formulating policies leading to savings in grain will undoubtedly benefit our country's grain development.

## East Region

### Fu Xishou on Family Planning in Anhui

OW2204110291 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO  
in Chinese 9 Apr 91 p 1

[By provincial radio station reporter Wang Li (3769 4539) and ANHUI RIBAO reporter Zhao Feng (6392 6912)]

[Text] A three-day report and discussion meeting on family planning work, with the participation of principal responsible comrades from 25 counties and cities, ended in Fuyang on 7 April. Fu Xishou, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, addressed the meeting. Yang Yongliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a summary and Vice Governor Du Yijin delivered a special speech on the difficulties being encountered in family planning work.

Fu Xishou pointed out: The 25 counties and cities participating in the meeting have large base numbers in population and higher birth rates. Their family planning work needs to be intensified seriously. If such a negative situation is not reversed as soon as possible, it will become a drain on the province's family planning work. After giving a briefing on the grim situation in the province's family planning work, Fu Xishou asked principal leaders of party committees and governments at various levels to earnestly solve and be aware of the problems and make family planning work an important item on their agendas. He emphasized: Ineffective leadership and measures are the main reasons for the backwardness of family planning work. Some local party and government leading comrades have an insufficient awareness of the population issue, insufficient understanding of the actual situation, and speak more than what actually is accomplished; some do not have enough confidence and flinch from difficulties; while some are misled by false figures. These all are very dangerous. He said: Chief responsible comrades of party committees and governments at various levels are the persons primarily responsible for family planning work in all localities. They should check the development of family planning work on a regular basis, make arrangements to hear reports, always go to the primary units to survey the work, and acquaint themselves with the vital problems and handle them in a timely way. Currently, we should proceed from the actual situation to take effective measures and stress the crucial links. We should first insist on the combination of surprise checks and regular checks on family planning work, be determined to give contraceptive surgery to couples who have two daughters, and take them as a "lead" in promoting the whole work. Then, we should stress the role of party members and cadres in taking the lead as examples. Discipline inspection departments and supervisory departments at various levels should enhance their work in finding those who violate discipline and punishing them without any toleration. Finally, he asked leading comrades at various levels to persist in maintaining the work style of seeking

truth from facts, and to have a clear awareness of the "three false" phenomena—"false figures, false operations, false certificates"—in family planning work. He asked them to uncover and control such phenomena and resolutely check this unhealthy practice in family planning work.

In his summary, Yang Yongliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, said: This report and discussion meeting is dealing with concrete matters relating to the work. It not only is summing up the experiences and lessons and determining how far the localities concerned lag behind, but also is heightening their understanding and clearly defining the main direction of the struggle. Comrades attending the meeting feel greatly moved and inspired. They will convey the guidelines of the meeting as soon as they return to work, formulate feasible measures in line with the actual situation in their localities, and resolve firmly to change the backward situation of the family planning work in their respective counties or cities as soon as possible. Yang Yongliang said: Since last autumn's work conference on family planning work in Jinzhai, all localities have done much arduous work and made remarkable achievements. However, there is still a fairly large gap between what they have done and the province's target in population control. The tasks facing them now are to get a clearer understanding of the province's grim population situation, enhance the sense of urgency and sense of responsibility and make them become a common understanding of party and government bodies at various levels as well as of the whole party and all people. Only in this way will we promptly change the negative situation in family planning work. Leading comrades of party committees and governments at various levels should straighten out their thinking, find out how far they lag behind in the work, and clearly define the main directions of the struggle. They should not respond to the general calls only, but should pay attention to the key points and difficulties to make a breakthrough, and adhere to their work. They must not make occasional efforts, display varying degrees of enthusiasm, or stop half-way like cooking "half-baked rice," but should further change their work style and do their work earnestly. They should organize and coordinate strength from all quarters and promote the family planning work further in a down-to-earth manner. Meanwhile, they should extensively mold public opinion, conduct education for a large number of cadres and people, consciously execute the policy of family planning, and strictly find out and deal with those who employ trickery. Yang Yongliang also briefed the meeting on the province's arrangements and plan for family planning work this year.

In his speech, Vice Governor Du Yijin expounded on the importance of shifting the stress of the family planning work from quality to quantity. Meanwhile, he especially emphasized: The statistics concerning family planning in all localities must be correct and reliable. We must seek truth from facts and be careful to avoid playing tricks. Our work must stand the test of history.

Representatives from the three counties and cities of Qingyang, Taihe, and Jieshou briefed the meeting on their methods of work and experiences in reversing the backwardness in family planning work.

### **Fujian People's Congress Session Opens 22 Apr**

OW2204144691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1423 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Fuzhou, April 22 (XINHUA)—The Fourth Session of Seventh Fujian Provincial People's Congress opened here today.

Jia Qinglin, acting governor of Fujian Province, presented the 570 deputies with a government work report on the achievements made during 1990, and the tasks which lay ahead this year.

In his report, the acting governor also elaborated on the Ten-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan as well as a number of other issues.

The agenda for the current session included the examination and approval of the province's Ten-Year Economic and Social Development Program, and the outline of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

### **Jiangxi Youth and Students' Federations Meet**

HK2204141991 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Apr

[Text] Entrusted by more than 16 million youths and students of the whole province, over 400 members of the provincial Youth Federation, and delegates of the provincial Students' Federation gathered in Nanchang today to attend the First Plenary Session of the First Jiangxi Provincial Youth Federation Committee and the Fifth Congress of the Jiangxi Provincial Students' Federation. Provincial party and government leaders Liu Fangren, Lu Xiushen, (Wang Taihua), Xu Qin, and Wu Yongle attended today's opening ceremony.

The All-China Youth and the All-China Students' Federations sent a message of greetings to the plenary session and congress. Responsible persons of various people's organizations in the province were also present at the meeting to extend their congratulations. Before the meeting, provincial party secretary Comrade Mao Zhiyong met with all participating delegates.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government, provincial party deputy secretary Liu Fangren warmly congratulated and addressed the meeting. In his speech, he said: In the great 1980's, people of the whole province conscientiously implemented the line, guiding principle, and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and created a new situation in our province's socialist modernization, and overfulfilled the target of doubling the GNP of 1980 two years ahead of schedule. When we are reviewing the great achievement we made in the past, we are glad to see that these

achievements also embodied the hard work and wisdom of our youth of the whole province, and involved the hard work done by our Youth Federation and Students' Federation.

He continued: At present, our country has entered a new period of historical development. A period of 10 years starting right now up to the end of this century will be a crucial decade in the historical process of our country's socialist modernization. Youths of the whole province should unite closer around the party and firmly advance in the direction set by the Seventh Plenary Session. They should take invigorating Jiangxi and enriching its people as their own task and struggle hard for promoting construction in Jiangxi and fulfilling the strategic targets of the second stage.

Liu Fangren pointed out: To promote construction in Jiangxi, invigorate the province, and enrich its people, we should further create a political, social, and mass media environment in the whole province beneficial to economic construction and reform and opening up. This is a matter of primary importance which concerns the fundamental interests of the people of the whole province, including our youths. We hope that the broad masses of our youths will conscientiously study Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. They should learn well how to make use of Marxist stands, viewpoints, and methods to analyze matters and understand the society, enhance their political capability in distinguishing between truth and falsehood, and constantly deepen their understanding of the party basic line of one center and two basic points. The broad masses of our young students should pay attention to integrating theory with practice and take the road of combining themselves with workers and peasants. They should steel themselves and understand and experience China's national conditions in practice, so that they can become mature faster.

Liu Fangren stressed: To promote construction in Jiangxi, invigorate the province, and enrich its people, we should struggle hard and work honestly, and make achievements at our own respective posts. We hope that the broad masses of our youths will work together with people of the whole province, and use Lei Feng's spirit to do their own work well. They should love whatever jobs they are given and try to be proficient in whatever they do, and make their first-rate achievements at their own respective posts. The broad masses of our youths are people who will stride into the new century. They will shoulder the historically heavy task of promoting construction in Jiangxi, invigorating the province and enriching its people. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for them to study hard and make efforts to have a good command of present-day science and technology and modern management skills as well. They should constantly enhance their scientific and technological quality to conform with the demand of economic construction.

The meeting gave awards to advanced collectives and individuals who made marked achievements in the emulation drive of scoring success and making contributions to the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

### **Jiang Chunyun Joins Jinan Tree-Planting Activity**

SK2204122391 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Excerpt] The spring scenery is the best of the year because the peach blossoms are red, the willow trees are green, and the air is heavy with the aroma of the poplar blossoms. On Sunday, (Qingfoshan) Park in Jinan was crowded with tourists. At a little after eight on the morning of 21 April, a group of tree planters with spades in their hands moved towards a newly-reclaimed peach garden on a slope in the northern part of the park. Wearing red cards on their chests, they looked very striking under the sunlight. A gardener who was working diligently shouted happily to other workers: The people's deputies have come to plant trees with us.

Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, were walking at the head of the tree-planting team. Ma Zhongcai, Li Chunting, Xiao Han, Wang Shufang, Yan Qingqing, Li Ye, Guo Changcai, Yi Yuanqiu, and other provincial party, government, and army leaders joined the tree-planting team in the capacity of ordinary deputies.

Arriving at the tree-planting spot midway up the hilly slope, the deputies worked together with the gardeners with their spades. Jiang Chunyun and Li Zhen jointly planted a ginkgo tree, chatting while they shoveled. Li Zhen said: The ginkgo tree can produce good timber and yield valuable fruits, and it is also good for decoration. It deserves to be popularized throughout the province. This is the first year for implementing the 10-Year Program and the 10th year for carrying out the voluntary tree-planting campaign. It is very meaningful to join tree-planting.

Jiang Chunyun said: As the people's deputies, we should set examples, take the lead in work, and fulfill the obligations of a citizen. If every person in the province plants a ginkgo tree, the economic efficiency will be very impressive and future generations will greatly benefit.

Going on talking and laughing, they planted three saplings. Beads of sweat were seen on their foreheads. Jiang Chunyun said to Deputy Li Yuanrong, chairman of the Jinan City People's Congress Standing Committee: These trees must be well planted and managed. The large-scale project of making the environment of Jinan green should also be grasped well. It is necessary to march towards the barren hills and accelerate the greening pace. [passage omitted]

### **Jiang Chunyun Attends People's Congress Plenum**

SK2304054791 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Excerpts] The third plenary meeting of the fourth session of the seventh Shandong Provincial People's Congress opened in the Renmin Meeting Hall of the Zhenzhuquan Auditorium of Jinan City on the morning of 22 April. During the meeting, the participating deputies heard the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which was given by Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress; the work report of the provincial Higher People's Court, which was given by Li Peigao, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and the work report of the provincial People's Procuratorate, which was given by Zang Kun, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Jiang Chunyun, executive member of the session's presidium, presided over the plenary meeting. [passage omitted]

In his work report, Li Zhen described in specific terms the work done by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee over the past year in the following six fields: 1) It has earnestly implemented the spirit of the Sixth and Seventh Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee; 2) it has enhanced the local legislative work; 3) it has strengthened and improved the legal supervision; 4) it has enhanced and improved the work supervision; 5) it has enhanced and improved the contacts with the deputies of the people's congresses of various countries in the world; and 6) it has earnestly done a good job in conducting the term-shift election of deputies at county and township levels. [passage omitted]

During the plenary meeting on the morning of 22 April, the participating deputies also approved the electoral regulations for the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress.

Attending the plenary meeting and acting as executive chairmen of the meeting were Ma Zhongcai, Lu Hong, Wang Shufang, Yu Chengfeng, (Shi Peixian), (Liu Xingwu), Li Yuanrong, Chen Qingzhao, Tang Shenghai, (Fan Zhibao), and Xue Yunzhi.

Attending the meeting as observers were members attending the fourth session of the sixth provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee and responsible persons from the provincial level departments.

### **Shandong CPPCC Standing Committee Meets**

SK2304055491 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] The 16th meeting of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Standing Committee opened in the Gongjiao Hotel of



Jinan City on the afternoon of 22 April. During the meeting, the participating members heard the report given by the secretariat of the fourth session of the sixth provincial CPPCC committee on the group discussion held at the session on the work report of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee. They also heard the report given by Governor Zhao Zhihao on the outlines of the province's 10-year program of the national economy and social development and of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. They also discussed and approved the draft resolutions adopted at the fourth session of the sixth provincial CPPCC committee, which will be submitted to the fourth session of the sixth provincial CPPCC committee for approval, which will close on 23 April.

In line with the discussion results made by the participating members, the meeting's participants approved the resolution of submitting the candidate namelist to the fourth session for electing the supplementary secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee and additional CPPCC Standing Committee members.

Zhou Zhenxing, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Lu Maozeng, Xu Wenyuan, Kong Lingren, Ding Fangming, Jin Baozhen, Yang Da, Wu Fuheng, Wu Minggang, and Wang Zunong.

### Shanghai Congress Approves Zhu Resignation

OW2204211791 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
220 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Report by Chen Jiezhong, from the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The first meeting of the Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress opened at 1630 yesterday afternoon [21 April]. Wu Bangguo presided over the meeting.

The meeting elected, through recommendation, 12 permanent chairmen of the Presidium. They are Wu Bangguo, Ye Gongqi, Zhao Zukang, Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Liu Jingji, Tan Jiazhen, Liu Nianzhi, Ye Shuhua, Li Jiahao, Wang Chongji, and Hu Chuangzhi.

The meeting approved a list of executive chairmen, decided the choice of the deputy secretary general of the session, and approved the draft decision to accept Zhu Rongji's resignation from the post of mayor of Shanghai. The draft decision will be given to all delegations for deliberation.

The meeting also approved the draft measures for electing a new Shanghai mayor, which will also be given to all delegations for deliberation.

The meeting also approved or decided on other matters.

### Shanghai People's Congress Opens 22 Apr

OW2304060691 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
0900 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress opened ceremoniously on the morning of 22 April. The central hall of the Shanghai Exhibition Center was infused with a solemn and warm atmosphere.

Some 800 municipal people's congress deputies, wearing red deputies' tags, repositories of the trust of 13 million Shanghai citizens, gathered here to discuss Shanghai's major development policies for the 1990's. They come from factories, rural areas, People's Liberation Army [PLA] units, neighborhoods, government offices, schools, and scientific research organizations.

The executive chairmen of the today's session, sitting in the front row of the rostrum, were Wu Bangguo, Ye Gongqi, Zhao Zukang, Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Liu Jingji, Ye Shuhua, Li Jiahao, Wang Chongji and Hu Chuangzhi. Ye Gongqi presided over the meeting.

[Begin Ye Gongqi recording] I declare the Fourth Session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress open. [end recording]

After Ye Gongqi declared the session open, all present rose to their feet and sang the national anthem of the People's Republic of China.

On behalf of the municipal people's government, Vice Mayor Huang Ju delivered a report on the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Shanghai Municipality.

[Begin Huang Ju recording] Fellow deputies, on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, I now submit a report on the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Shanghai Municipality for examination and approval by the session, as well as the draft of the outline. I also invite members of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and other nonvoting attendees to offer their opinions.

The last decade of this century will be an extremely crucial period in the historical revitalization of Shanghai. [end recording]

Huang Ju's report was in five parts: 1) Achievements in reform and opening to the outside world in the 1980's have laid the foundation for future development; 2) strategic objectives for the 1990's; (3) main economic and social development tasks during the Eighth Five-Year Plan; 4) concentrate our strength on the development of Pudong and continue to push reform and opening to the outside world forward; and (5) step up the building of

socialist spiritual civilization and mobilize all positive factors in striving to attain the grand objectives of Shanghai's development.

[Begin Huang Ju recording] Fellow deputies, the era of the Eighth Five-Year Plan has begun. The great plan for revitalizing Shanghai has unfolded before our eyes. In order to attain our objectives and realize our ideals, it is necessary that we make protracted and arduous efforts. We must hold even higher the banner of reform and opening to the outside world, further emancipate our minds, change our old ideas, have the courage to set forth new ideas, undertake Pudong's development in an even better, faster and bolder way, and accelerate Shanghai's development. We must consider the interests of the whole, coordinate our actions, have the courage to take up responsibility, and rely on collective wisdom and the masses' strength to do Shanghai's work well together. We must improve our work style, integrate efforts to improve work efficiency with Shanghai's development in mind, resolutely implement our plans and policies, and do all work in a down-to-earth way. We must carry forward the cause pioneered by our predecessors and forge ahead into the future, plant our feet on solid ground, quietly immerse ourselves in hard work, and display a persevering spirit in order to overcome difficulties which lie ahead and to make new contributions.

We are convinced that under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, with concerted efforts by Shanghai's workers, peasants, intellectuals, and cadres at various levels in the glorious tradition of the revolution; with unity and cooperation from all democratic parties and all patriots, including Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots and overseas Chinese compatriots; and with the energetic support of fraternal provinces and municipalities, PLA units, and armed police units in Shanghai, we certainly can fulfill the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan successfully. Great plans lead to unified will, and heavy responsibility makes people work hard. Let us work with one heart and one mind and share weal and woe to open up Shanghai's future. [applause] [end recording]

A total of 801 municipal people's congress deputies attended the opening meeting. Also seated on the rostrum were Huang Ju, Chen Zhili, Ni Hongfu, Chen Guodong, Xie Xide, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Mao Jingquan, Wang Liping, Zhao Xingzhi, Gu Chuanxun, Liu Zhenyuan, Zhuang Xiaotian, (Li Chuwen), Wang Xing, Zhao Chaogou, Xu Yifang, Tang Junyuan, Yang You, Yan Dongsheng, Wu Zengliang, Chen Mingshan, Zheng Lizhi, Zhao Xianchu, Chen Haozhu, Gu Nianzu, Shi Zhusan, Chen Yi and Yang Shifa. Su Buqing, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, also sat on the rostrum.

Attending the opening meeting on invitation as non-voting delegates were responsible persons of various departments of the municipal party committee and the

municipal government, some National People's Congress deputies in Shanghai, and members of the municipal CPPCC committee. Attending the opening meeting on invitation as observers were responsible persons of the representative offices in Shanghai of various ministries and commissions under the State Council, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and consuls of various countries in Shanghai. Twenty-five Shanghai residents attended the municipal people's congress as observers for the first time.

### Shanghai Official Arrested in Prostitution Raid

HK2304025291 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Apr 91 p 10

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] A leading reformist official in Shanghai has been detained during a crackdown on prostitution, sources said yesterday.

The former head of the municipal propaganda department, Pan Weiming, was arrested at a hotel in Chengdu, Sichuan province, last month during a police raid on prostitutes.

He was sent back to Shanghai in late March and is still in police custody, pending further investigations into his alleged offence of patronizing prostitutes.

Pan, a protege of the late party chief Mr Hu Yaobang and the former member of the Politburo in charge of ideology and propaganda, Mr Hu Qili, lost his position as Shanghai propaganda chief soon after the student demonstrations of December 1986.

A few months after the June 4 crackdown, Pan, who is in his late 30s, was suspended from his post of party secretary of the Shanghai News and Publication Bureau, although he had played no part in the demonstrations.

During the nation-wide campaign to re-register membership of the Chinese Communist Party last year, Pan almost lost his party affiliation. Sources said he was saved from expulsion due to the intercession of two liberal party elders.

In the six months before his detention, Pan has not reported to work but spent most of his time pursuing his hobby of photography.

He was taking pictures in the scenic spot of Jiuzhaigou in Sichuan shortly before his arrest.

Pan's friends and associates have expressed shock and disbelief over the incident.

They pointed to the fact that shortly after his detention, Shanghai police conducted a thorough search of Pan's apartment taking away many personal documents.

A close friend of Pan's said: "Normally, you do not search the house of a patron of prostitutes.

"Moreover, going by past experience in Shanghai, even if he is guilty as charged, Pan would have been released after 15 days and the payment of a fine."

He added that Pan's case had had a demoralizing effect on liberal intellectuals in Shanghai and Beijing.

Pan's associates fear he will get a stiff sentence because of his reputation as a "bourgeois-liberal cadre".

Chinese sources say if convicted, Pan will at the least be expelled from the party and barred from cadre-level positions.

A student leader at the elite Beijing University, Pan was instrumental in liberalizing ideological and cultural policies in Shanghai in the mid-1980s.

In a briefing to Shanghai cadres late last month, the Shanghai mayor, Mr Zhu Rongji, mentioned Pan's case as a "negative example" of the spread of bourgeois-liberal values.

Yesterday, the spokesmen of both the Foreign Affairs Office of Shanghai and the News and Publication Bureau said they had no knowledge of the Pan case.

Pan's wife, a medical doctor, is pursuing postgraduate studies in Germany.

#### **Armed Police Hold Meeting on Party Leadership**

*OW2204152691 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
0900 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[By reporter (Yao Shukun) and correspondent (Wu Jiang); from the "News and weather" program]

[Text] The Armed Police Force held a meeting in Shanghai today to exchange experience in the education of upholding the party's absolute leadership and in strengthening the building of grass-root party branches. The meeting was presided over by Lieutenant General Xu Shouzeng, political commissar of the Armed Police Force.

Lieutenant General Zhou Yushu, commander of the Armed Police Force, gave a speech. He said: This meeting should lay a firm foundation for carrying out the education in upholding the party's absolute leadership and strengthening the building of grass-roots party branches in the entire force in order to make a deep impression in the minds of officers and men of the Armed Police Force of a sense of upholding the party's absolute leadership; to further strengthen the building of party organizations at all levels, particularly grass-root party branches and the ranks of party members; and to raise the political building of the entire force to a new height.

Ni Hongfu, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, attended and congratulated the meeting on behalf of the municipal party committee and government. Lu Linyuan and Sui Xinhui, leaders of the

Shanghai Armed Police Corps, also spoke at the meeting. Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and Liu Zhenyuan, vice mayor, as well as leaders of the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Public Security, and the General Political Department attended the meeting.

#### **Shanghai Becomes Aeronautical Industrial Base**

*OW2204104791 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
0900 GMT 16 Apr 91*

[By reporter (Yang Fei); from the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] At today's celebrations organized by the Shanghai Aeronautics Industrial Corporation to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of China's aeronautical industry, this reporter learned that through public bidding, the State Council's leading group for aircraft flying trunk routes and the Ministry of Aeronautics and Aeronautics Industry have designated the Shanghai Aircraft Research Institute as the general designing unit for aircraft flying trunk routes. Shanghai also has basically been chosen as the site of the main assembly plant for aircraft flying such routes.

Shanghai's aeronautical industry is a burgeoning industry that developed after the liberation. Since liberation, the Shanghai Aircrafts Manufacturing Plant has repaired and remodeled over 3,000 aircraft. It successfully developed and built on its own our country's first hydroplane and the Yun-10, the country's first large-body passenger plane. This has laid the foundation for developing and producing large-body primary aircraft.

In 1985, Shanghai Aeronautics Industry Corporation signed an agreement with U.S. McDonnell Douglas Corporation to jointly produce 25 MD-82 airplanes. This was one of the largest and most extensive Sino-U.S. joint projects at the time. The period covered by the contract also was one of the longest. Recently, the State Council approved an extension of the cooperation to produce 10 more MD-82 airplanes after the initial 25 airplanes are built.

After 40 years of development, Shanghai has become an aeronautical industrial base with the Shanghai Aeronautics Industry Corporation and 25 other research, production, education units as the principal foundation and with over 260 universities, research units, plants, and enterprises participating in the research and development. It also possesses the capability to develop and produce on its own or in cooperation with foreign countries large-body passenger planes.

#### **Zhejiang Procurator General's Report**

*OW2204180191 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 20 Mar 91*

["Excerpts" of report by Hu Canshi, procurator general of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate, on the



work of the procuratorate at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress on 9 March 1991]

[Text] Since the Third Session of the seventh provincial people's congress, all procuratorial organs in the province have conscientiously implemented a resolution passed by that session on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate. Upholding the guiding principle of procuratorial work that serves to maintain stability and develop the economy, they have performed their legal supervisory duties in an all-around way. Through the efforts of large numbers of procuratorial personnel across the province, marked results have been achieved in the struggle against corruption and bribery and in the struggle to crack down on serious criminal offenders; new progress has also been made in handling cases of violating the law and discipline and in doing other procuratorial work. The contingent of procuratorial personnel has been further strengthened, and the objectives set by the third session of the seventh provincial people's congress for 1990 have been basically achieved.

#### I. On the Struggle Against Corruption and Bribery

Procuratorial organs in the province investigated and handled a total of 2,275 cases of corruption and bribery in 1990, a decrease of 8 percent compared with 1989. But the struggle was more extensive. The main manifestations in this regard were: (1) More major or serious cases were investigated and handled, and 24 of such cases involved cadres at or above the department level. (2) Progress was made in investigating and handling cases of bribery. (3) Breakthroughs were made in investigating and handling cases of corruption and bribery in key departments and industries in some localities. (4) Good social effect [she hui xiao guo 4357 2585 2400 2654] was achieved.

The whole party paid close attention to punishing corrupt individuals, and the atmosphere of promoting clean government was very good last year. We made particular efforts to do our work in the following four aspects in order to further implement the party Central Committee's instructions on unswervingly strengthening the improvement of party style and the promotion of clean government and continuously deepening the struggle against corruption and bribery:

1. Cadres were educated to further enhance their confidence and determination in waging the struggle against corruption and bribery. We organized cadres to conscientiously study the guidelines laid down by the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Sessions of the party's 13th Central Committee as well as a series of important instructions issued by comrades of the party Central Committee on the punishment of corrupt individuals and the promotion of clean government. We educated cadres to fully understand the great significance of the struggle against corruption and bribery in maintaining political stability, promoting clean government, and strengthening the party's ties with the masses of people; we also educated

them to strengthen their spirit and confidence and, with a strong sense of dedication and mission, to effectively deepen the struggle against corruption and bribery.

2. Investigation was strengthened to discover and expose crimes. First, we paid particular attention to investigating and dealing with major or serious cases. Second, we thoroughly investigated crimes of corruption and bribery in key industries and departments in connection with the rectification of unhealthy trade tendencies. Third, we continued to strengthen corruption-reporting work and relying on the masses to wage the struggle against corruption and bribery. Fourth, we strengthened investigative organs and their equipment.

3. We paid close attention to policy, handled cases according to law, and improved the quality of case handling. We mainly adopted the following measures: First, on the basis of facts and with the law as the criterion, we educated cadres to attach great importance to the quality of case handling and to handle cases accurately. Second, we upheld the principles of "being resolute, prudent, and accurate." Third, we continued to strengthen and improve our internal restricting mechanism [nei bu zhi yue ji zhi 0355 6752 0455 4766 2623 0455]. After gaining practical experiences in separating the investigation and arrest from the investigation and prosecution, the provincial people's procuratorate formulated the "Regulations on the Investigation and Arrest by Criminal Procuratorial Departments of Those Involved in Cases Into Which Such Departments May Initiate Investigation on Their Own (for Trial Implementation)" and established other systems in order to institutionalize and standardize our internal restricting mechanism. Fourth, we paid particular attention to checking on the quality of case handling.

4. We adhered to the guiding principle of combating corruption and bribery and serving economic construction, and enhanced our consciousness in providing service. Procuratorial organs in various localities conscientiously studied the principles and policies of the party and the state on economic construction, grasped major plans and measures for reform and construction, stepped up study and investigation, concerned themselves with the overall situation in construction, and enhanced their consciousness and initiative in serving the people.

#### II. On the Crackdown on Criminal Activities

Cracking down on serious criminal activities was necessitated by social stability and economic development, and it was also the urgent demand of the broad masses of people. And cracking down on serious criminal activities was also a task the procuratorial organs stressed. Enhancing their political sensitivity in public security, procuratorial organs at various levels vigorously took the initiative in handling major and extraordinarily serious criminal activities and emergencies and in waging a special struggle to crack down on criminals. Coordinating closely with public security organs and people's



courts, they positively contributed to maintaining security on the "sensitive [min gan 2404 1949]" day and during the Asian Games and National Day and maintaining public order in our province.

1. On the principle of meting out severe and prompt punishment according to law, we cracked down on serious criminal offenders. Last year, procuratorial organs in the province accepted requests by public security organs for approval of the arrest of 25,470 persons involved in various criminal cases, and approved the arrest of 22,413 persons according to law. They accepted 15,820 cases transferred by public security organs for prosecution, and prosecuted 14,669 of them. The number of arrests approved and that of cases prosecuted increased by 12 percent and 10.5 percent respectively over 1989. Meanwhile, according to local party committees' unified plans, procuratorial organs at various levels took an active part in the special "anti-pornography" struggle and the special struggle against the "six vices" in order to solve outstanding local problems in public order. Furthermore, they cracked down on major and extraordinarily serious criminal activities. Last year a total of 8,258 persons involved in murder, robbery, rape, and other major and extraordinarily serious criminal cases were arrested according to law, accounting for 36 percent of the aggregate number of arrests. In accordance with the law, procuratorial organs resolutely, severely, and promptly punished criminal elements who had seriously jeopardized public security.

2. Procuratorial organs actively coordinated with relevant departments in putting down and handling emergencies and maintaining social stability. From 14 to 18 February last year, people in Lingxi Village and Xiajiao Village in Tiantai County's Cangan Township gathered together more than 5,000 of their clans from nearby 43 villages of eight townships to fight one another with weapons, causing three deaths, injuring over 70 others, and destroying 31 houses. Following the incident, procurators general of the Taizhou and Tiantai procuratorial branches led a total of 103 cadres to rush to the scene. Under the unified leadership of the local party committees and governments and in coordination with public security and other relevant organs, they calmed those involved in the situation. Then, a three-member team was organized to investigate the case and promptly arrest and, in accordance with the law, prosecute a number of serious criminal elements who had been engaged in beating, smashing, looting, robbery, burning, and killing.

3. Legal supervision was geared up for the investigative and judicial work and for the implementation of judgments and orders regarding criminal cases. Procuratorial organs at all levels in the province seriously fulfilled their legal supervisory functions. They strengthened supervision over the investigative work of public security organs, judicial work of courts, and the implementation of judgments and orders regarding criminal cases by prisons and reformatories. In accordance with law, they decided to disapprove the arrest of 2,012 people whose

activities did not constitute criminal offenses or necessitate arrest. They also decided not to prosecute 81 people whose activities did not constitute criminal offenses. On the other hand, the procuratorial organs made prompt decisions to arrest or prosecute 387 offenders who had not been but should have been arrested or prosecuted. In addition, they lodged 114 protests with courts in accordance with law. Of these, 59 protests were related to cases on which judgments had already been made by the courts. The courts changed their judgments on 37 cases while maintaining the original judgments on the other 22. The procuratorial organs put forward 532 opinions to correct the violations of law committed by public security organs in carrying out investigations and by courts in conducting adjudications. As for a very small number of criminal cases involving cadres working in prisons or reformatories who practiced favoritism and took bribes to bend the law, the procuratorial organs concerned resolutely investigated and dealt with them according to law.

4. Procuratorial organs took an active part in making comprehensive efforts to improve public order. They laid emphasis on two things: The first was to seriously carry out the policy of combining harshness with leniency, giving blows to a few, educating and saving the majority, and dealing with each case on its merits. The second was to enhance the consciousness of prevention in dealing with various cases and take positive steps to prevent crimes. Both of these produced fairly good social effects.

### III. On the Work of Investigating and Dealing with Infringement Upon Citizens' Democratic Rights and Cases of Malfesance

Government personnel's "infringement upon others' rights" and malfesance are phenomena of serious corruption. They seriously harm the rights of the person and the democratic rights of citizens, damage the image and prestige of the party and government, affect relations between the masses and party and between the masses and cadres, undermine economic construction, and endanger social stability. Since last year procuratorial organs throughout the province have viewed these two kinds of crimes from the standpoint of preserving social stability, promoting incorruptibility, ensuring economic development, and safeguarding socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. They have strengthened the work against these crimes while developing the "two strikes [liang da 0357 2092]" struggle.

1. They have seriously investigated and dealt with cases of "infringement upon rights," such as extorting confessions by torture and illegal detention, in order to protect the rights of the person and the democratic rights of citizens. A total of 208 cases filed investigated such "infringement upon rights." This was 61 percent more than the previous year's records. On 31 March 1990, Hu Zhiyun and Li Xifu, chief and investigator respectively of the crime-fighting police of the Jiaojiang City Public Security Bureau, used torture to extort confession from a

robbery suspect. The suspect died from the torture. The Jiaojiang City Procuratorate filed a case to investigate Hu Zhiyun and Li Xifu. Now, public prosecution against these two individuals has been initiated in the court.

2. They have taken serious steps to investigate and deal with major malfeasance cases, including cases of dereliction of duty and incidents involving grave responsibilities, so as to ensure the smooth progress of economic construction. They filed a total of 196 malfeasance cases, surpassing the previous year by 16.5 percent. Among these, 12 were exceptionally serious cases. Between January and September of last year, Li Zhengxin, assistant general manager of the Jiaxing City No. 2 Local Industrial Supply and Marketing Corporation, and Wang Lingli (female), clerk of the corporation, acted very irresponsibly when negotiating with a contractor named Shi Yonghua of the Shisi Industrial Supply and Marketing Corporation in Taicang County, Jiangsu Province, regarding the purchase of electrolytic copper. They remitted two payments to Shi's personal account. As a result, the money was swindled by Shi Yonghua, who has since fled away. The Suburban Procuratorate of Jiaxing City filed a case on 24 October 1990 to subject Li Zhengxin and Wang Lingli to investigation according to law.

3. They seriously investigated and dealt with criminal cases involving sabotaging elections and thus ensured a smooth election of people's deputies to county (district) people's deputies. They accepted requests for investigation into 99 election sabotage cases and prosecuted 21 of them in accordance with the law.

Progress was also made in handling complaints and appeals from citizens. Last year, the province's procuratorial organs accepted 54,848 cases of complaints and appeals and investigated and dealt with 50,611 of them.

Civil and administrative procuratorial work also gradually unfolded in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law and Civil Procedure Law and in line with the principle of vigorousness, seriousness, and steadiness.

#### IV. On the Development of Procuratorial Ranks

Over the past year, we attached importance to and strengthened the development of the procuratorial ranks. We paid special attention to the following four aspects:

1. Improving Political Work—We organized cadres to earnestly study the fundamental theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as well as the instructions and decisions of the CPC Central Committee, upheld the correct political stand and orientation, adhered to the four cardinal principles, persisted in reform and opening to the outside world, and conscientiously maintained unity with the CPC Central Committee politically, ideologically, and in action.

2. Building an Honest and Clean Administration—We continued to deepen, with the emphasis on honesty and

impartial enforcement of the law, education on an honest and clean administration and "Discipline of Procuratorial Personnel" in order to enhance the vast number of procuratorial personnel's understanding of the importance and necessity of improving administrative honesty under the new situation. We set strict demands, enforced strict administration, established and amplified the rules and regulations, and plugged loopholes. We earnestly enforced law and discipline to correct unhealthy tendencies in departments and trades, and earnestly redressed and rectified the existing problems.

3. Stepping Up Vocational Training—We carried out job training and performance evaluation in a planned and well-organized way, and encouraged the cadres to sharpen their job skills through such diverse forms as the on-the-job training and emulation drive. The provincial procuratorate sponsored a training course for the newly appointed chief procurators before they took office. At the same time, we stepped up law education through the procuratorial branch of the television college. Procuratorial personnel across the province with a college level education or higher now account for 45.3 percent of the total personnel, surpassing the requirement set by the Supreme Procuratorate, of raising it to 35 percent during the period of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

4. Stepping Up the Construction of Leading Bodies—We assisted party committees and relevant departments at all levels in successfully carrying out elections of procurators at the basic level. In line with the requirements of making the ranks of cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent, we promoted a number of competent and politically reliable cadres to leading bodies of procuratorates at all levels, raised the political and professional quality of leading bodies at all levels, and markedly improved the age structure and educational level.

Although procuratorial organs across the province have made rather great progress over the past year, there is still something to be desired when taking into account the functions vested in procuratorial organs by law and the requirements of the situation. There are still quite a few weaknesses and problems in our work. Some of these include: A small number of procuratorial cadres are still reluctant to deepen the anti-graft and bribery struggle for fear of difficulty; work has progressed unevenly; the struggle lacked momentum in some localities because of failure to pay adequate attention to the investigation of big, major cases; failure to promptly investigate complaints received; the level of investigation was not high and many cases were not promptly exposed and dealt with; some cases were not handled correctly; some of the cases that were exempted from prosecution should have been prosecuted or did not constitute a crime (they should be corrected immediately once discovered); the legal time limitation was exceeded in the handling of some cases; and law enforcement remained weak. Meanwhile, not enough attention was paid to strengthening the ranks, many weak links in ideological and political work remained, cadre education and administration

were not rigorous in some instances, and violations of law and discipline by a handful of procuratorial workers and unhealthy tendencies were reported from time to time. We must earnestly draw lesson from these problems.

Deputies, the "Proposals of the CPC Central Committee for the Drawing-Up of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development" adopted at the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee clearly set out a program of action for China to achieve the second-step strategic objectives; it also points out a direction for advancing procuratorial work. At present, our province is politically and socially stable, and the economy is improving. The public security situation, however, is still very grim: Corruption, bribery, and other economic crimes are still rather serious in some localities; and misuse of power, malfeasance, and other crimes committed by station functionaries are still rather serious.

In accordance with the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, procuratorial organs across the province in 1991 should adhere to the guiding ideology that procuratorial work should serve to maintain stability, develop the economy, and continue to deepen the struggle against embezzlement and bribery under the leadership of the party committees at the provincial and other levels and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, under the supervision by people's congresses and their standing committees at all levels, and with the support of the people's government. They should persist in dealing hard and prompt blows at serious criminal offenses and further strengthen the struggle against such severe violations of law as "infringement upon others' rights" and malfeasance. They should carry out procuratorial work in an all-around way, go all out to build up the procuratorial work contingent, and make new contributions to the promotion of economic construction, reform, and opening to the outside world and the strengthening of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

I. Procuratorial organs should deepen the struggles against embezzlement and bribery. They should continue to take the anti-embezzlement and anti-bribery struggles as the priority task of procuratorial organs, and continue these struggles resolutely and unrelentingly for a long time to come. This is an important aspect of the anti-corruption struggle. The further the work of reform and opening up is carried out, the more will be necessary to pay attention to punishing corruption. It is imperative to encourage the masses to report corrupt cases and to strengthen the investigative work. Particular stress should be put on investigating and dealing with major and serious cases. In conjunction with the work of correcting unhealthy trends in various professions and trades, it is imperative to strengthen the struggle against embezzlement and bribery in some key departments, trades, and units. Procuratorial organs should firmly carry out the principle of "being resolute, careful, and accurate," and strictly distinguish between crimes, law

offenses, and discipline violations. They should accurately adhere to the policy and law and ensure the quality of their work in handling various cases. While handling various cases, they should continually take the initiative and make positive efforts to provide more meticulous and satisfactory service for economic construction.

II. Procuratorial organs should strike hard and promptly at serious crimes. They should seriously perform their function to support the people's democratic dictatorship, persist in long-term struggle in coordination with other departments, and punish mercilessly all kinds of counterrevolutionary undermining activities. They should deal heavy and prompt blows at the prominent criminal activities in their respective localities, especially big and exceptionally big cases. They should continue to take part in special struggles and special improvement projects, including the "anti-pornography struggle" and the campaign to "eliminate the six vices," and successfully carry out the task of putting down and dealing with sudden incidents in cooperation with other departments concerned.

III. Procuratorial organs should gear up their discipline-inspection work. While engaging in anti-embezzlement, anti-bribery, and "striking hard" struggles, procuratorial departments should also attach still greater importance to discipline inspection and further strengthen their leadership over this work. Emphasis should be put on investigating and dealing with cases of infringement upon others' rights, cases of dereliction of duty, and incidents involving grave responsibilities, especially those considered as major and serious cases.

IV. Procuratorial organs should make all-out efforts to improve their work contingents. They should make a serious effort to study the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, unify the minds and actions of all procuratorial cadres on the basis of the guiding principle and objective set at that session, and strengthen their determination to keep to the correct political direction. They should further promote ideological and political work and energetically explore new paths and methods to do this work under the new circumstances. It is imperative to adhere to the principle of "being strict in managing procuratorial organs." It is not only necessary to show concern for cadres and take good care of them, but also put strict demands on them, subject them to strict administration, and strengthen their education. Those who have achieved remarkable results in justly enforcing the law should be commended in good time. As for violations of law and discipline that have been discovered, it is imperative not to let them pass but to investigate and deal with them seriously without appeasement. In addition, continued efforts should be made to correct the unhealthy trends in various professions and trades and to use this to motivate and prompt the work of building clean and honest procuratorial organs.



### Zhejiang Congress Hears NPC Session Guidelines

OW2304001991 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 18 Apr 91

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] This morning in Hangzhou, the provincial people's congress standing committee held its sixth meeting to hear reports on major events. Vice Chairman Wu Minda conveyed the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] to provincial deputies and to provincial standing committee members, as well as to comrades from various committees and organizations under the provincial people's congress. Vice Chairman Wang Yumin presided over the meeting; it was also attended by Vice Chairmen Li Yuhua and Wang Qidong.

Wu Minda said: Premier Li Peng's report on the 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the outline of the program and the plan, which were examined and approved by the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC, represent the conversion, through legal means, of the party's wishes into national aspirations. They are a blueprint for construction in the 1990's and an action plan for people of all nationalities throughout the country. The NPC session was very successful.

Wu Minda stated: This is the first year of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, as well as an important year for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. The most important tasks currently include earnestly studying Premier Li Peng's report and the outline while giving due consideration to the province's realities; promoting the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics among cadres and people across the province; and forming a common understanding and working concertedly and devotedly to improve economic performance.

### Central-South Region

#### Shenzhen Chief Urges Support for Reformers

HK2304025091 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 23 Apr 91 p 10

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] The reformist leader of Shenzhen, China's experimental ground for reforms, has appealed to state leaders and the masses to support reformers in their pioneering work for the country.

Mr Li Hao said: "It's natural and inevitable that there would be failure and mistakes (in development reforms). The masses should not have too much criticism. We have to protect the reformers. They did not intend to rock the boat."

Mr Li, formerly the city's mayor and a key architect of Shenzhen's economic miracle, said the special economic zone (SEZ) would continue to play the role of the country's main testing ground for reforms in the decade.

"As the soldiers on the frontline of reform, we are faced with risk and uncertainty. This is because even though we were given the general direction we have to look for the path ahead. Sometimes you picked the right one. Sometimes you got it wrong," Mr Li, the city's party secretary told the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST.

"We, as leaders in the SEZ, have to have the spirit of self-sacrifice and boldness in innovating changes without worrying too much about the possibility of failure," he said.

Mr Li stressed that the SEZ had been a success as a whole and that its rate of economic growth was even comparable with that of other countries.

The SEZ has recently come under much criticism for the chaos in its stock market.

Mr Li said any temporary irregularities were normal, adding they should not adversely affect the courage of SEZ officials in exploring reforms.

"Of course, not all officials are bold enough to strive for reforms. But those are not the mainstream."

Mr Li said the historical and geographical factors of Shenzhen underpinned its distinct role in the country's reform drive in the past decade and years ahead.

As Hong Kong's 1997 sovereignty change-over drew near, he said mutual contacts between both sides would expand in the economic, social and cultural areas and would extend into the political arena.

But Mr Li was quick to add that the two places would continue to practise two different systems—socialist and capitalist.

Maintaining the SEZ would still tread along the country's road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, he said the region would remain open-minded in borrowing merits from capitalism.

"We have to absorb the strength of capitalism such as its science and management system, ideological and culture. [sentence as published] But the process is not wholesale but selective.

"We have to filter out the bad influence of capitalism," Mr Li said.

He emphasised that the city's plan to improve its border management with Hong Kong did not carry any political implications.

The SEZ plans to relax its control along the border with Hong Kong after tightening up its "second-line border", which separates it from other parts of China.



Mr Li said the plan would make it easier for people and drivers from Hong Kong to enter the SEZ under a further simplified procedure.

### Guangxi People's Congress Examines Plans

HK2204145491 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Excerpts] A total of 576 delegates to the fourth session of the seventh regional people's congress gathered together at the Nanning Theater on the morning of 18 April to decide on the regional development plans for the next five and 10 years. [passage omitted]

At 0930, Gan Ku, executive chairman of the plenary session and executive chairman of the presidium, declared the session open. [passage omitted]

Cheng Kejie, chairman of the regional people's government briefed the session on the outlines of Guangxi's 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan and presented the outlines to the session for examination and approval.

In his report, Cheng Kejie comprehensively summarized the achievements made and experiences gained by this region in economic construction and reform and opening up to the outside world during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and came up with main objectives to be attained in the next 10 years and the basic ideological guidance.

He said: The objectives to be attained in the next 10 years are: Quadruple the 1980 GNP by the end of this century and give the people a fairly comfortable life. To this end, we must comprehensively carry out the basic guiding principles defined by the CPC Central Committee. We must also follow the ideological guidance laid down by the Second Plenary Session of the Sixth Regional CPC Party Committee for the economic and social development for the next 10 years: Make economic construction the core of our work; uphold the four cardinal principles; persist in reform and opening to the outside world; keep our minds on economic construction; adhere to the principle of sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy; make vigorous efforts to develop the socialist planned commodity economy; while constantly enhancing economic performance, strive for quicker development of the national economy; continue to carry out the principle of building up the region through self-reliance and hard struggle, practice strict economy in a comprehensive way, and do everything with industry and thrift; bring our advantages into full play; readjust and optimize the industrial composition; vigorously strengthen agriculture, basic industries, and infrastructural facilities; develop superior processing industries; speed up the tertiary industry; constantly improve our capability to accumulate funds; promote scientific and technological progress and education; improve the quality of the national economy as a whole; pay equal attention to

socialist material civilization and socialist culture and ethics; and stress both material production and family planning. [passage omitted]

To attain objectives set for economic and social development, Chen Kejie added, we must keep a solid grip on the work in 10 fields.

1. Always persist in putting agriculture in the first place of our economic work.
2. Vigorously build up basic industries and the infrastructure.
3. Speed up the region's superior processing industries.
4. Enliven circulation and develop the tertiary industry.
5. Continue to help people in poor areas to shake off poverty and achieve prosperity.
6. Attach strategic importance to education and scientific and technological progress.
7. Deepen economic restructuring.
8. Work hard to open up brand-new prospects of opening up to the outside world.
9. Gradually improve the people's livelihood and the social security system.
10. Push forward spiritual civilization and maintain stability and unity.

He concluded: The next 10 years is a crucial period for this region's socialist modernization construction and our efforts to shed poverty and also a period in which the construction drive will surge forward with great momentum. There will be formidable challenges and rare chances, and difficulties and hopes will stand side by side. We must enhance our sense of responsibility and urgency toward history and our times and adopt the idea of serving the people heart and soul. We must further free ourselves from old ideas, brace our spirits, blaze new trails, and press forward in the face of difficulties. We must work with one heart and one mind, advocate a down-to-earth style of work, quietly immerse ourselves in hard work, do all we can to catch up, and turn this region's plans into reality. [passage omitted]

Regional party committee Secretary Zhao Fulin attended the meeting.

### Results of Hunan's Seventh Five-Year Plan

HK2304020591 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] The provincial government held a news briefing yesterday [17 April] to announce our province's economic and social development during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. It has been reported that during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, with regard to the province's GNP and national incomes, we overfulfilled the first stage strategic targets one year ahead of schedule. In 1990, our province's GNP reached 71.5 billion yuan, and our national income, 59 billion yuan: an increase of 37.8 and 34.5 percent respectively over 1985. Our agriculture was in a state of fluctuation, but it still continued to develop to a higher level. Our industrial production also maintained a higher speed of development. For five years, the average annual growth of our gross industrial and agricultural production output values were 11.3 and 3.3 percent, respectively.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, provincial investment in fixed assets was 59.4 billion yuan, an increase of 32.4 billion yuan over the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Each year there was an average of 20 key construction projects. The completion and operation of these projects have strengthened our power for economic development.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, our pace of opening up to the outside world was speeded up, and new achievements were also made in foreign trade. The accumulated export volumes in five years reached \$3.2 billion, an increase of 65.6 percent over the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, we actually used about \$420 million of foreign capital, an increase of 640 percent over the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The import of foreign capital somewhat eased the strains on construction funds in our province.

With the progress of our economic development, there are more income channels in our province's urban and rural areas. People have boosted their incomes. Urban per capita income increased from 679 yuan in 1985 to 1,382 yuan, a 15.3 percent annual increase. Peasants' per capita income increased from 390 yuan to 545 yuan, a 6.7 percent annual increase.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, our province made marked achievements in its economic and social development. However, some problems still existed, which mainly included: Our economic development was not stable enough, our production setup was not rational, and our economic efficiency was still poor. Excessive population growth made our economic burden heavier. In the course of promoting the building of the two civilizations, we firmly grasped the building of material civilization. But we relaxed our efforts to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Our ideological and political work was weakened.

### Northeast Region

#### Heilongjiang Propaganda Officials Hold Talks

##### Sun Weiben Gives Address

SK2204135891 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] On 20 April, while speaking at the provincial meeting of propaganda department directors, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, emphasized the necessity of gearing propaganda and ideological work to economic construction in an even more fruitful manner.

Sun Weiben said: Centering on the subject of carrying out economic construction wholeheartedly, with the purpose of doing propaganda and ideological work in an even more fruitful manner, we should go all out to explore new ways of gearing propaganda and ideological

work to economic construction on the basis of summarizing experiences. [passage indistinct] To make propaganda and ideological work facilitate economic construction in a fruitful manner, we must pay attention to the following several tasks:

1. We should create a good social environment for economic construction on the basis of maintaining stability. Basing propaganda and ideological work on maintaining stability, we must give priority to political stability, persist in the principle of [words indistinct], resist and oppose bourgeois liberalization, and ensure the correct direction of economic construction and of the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world. When political problems, which affect social stability, are shifted to economic problems, we should [words indistinct]. We should promote political and social stability across the province through vivid and dramatic ideological and political work and positive propaganda by the media. [words indistinct]

2. We should [words indistinct]. The propaganda and education front should arrange for work in line with the central work of the party and the government, and list propaganda and ideological work as work of overall importance. [passage indistinct] In terms of specific methods, we should strive to attain the goals of overall planning, making preparations in advance, and [words indistinct]. The provincial party committee and the provincial government must implement the guidelines of the two meetings of [words indistinct] and well grasp the 12 demands set forth by the seventh session of the sixth provincial party committee. The propaganda and ideological front should conduct work in line with these 12 demands to ensure the [words indistinct].

3. We should strive to mobilize the people's initiative in order to provide a strong motive power for economic construction. After summarizing both the positive and negative experiences gained in propaganda work over the past several years, we must unite the people and [words indistinct] in order to conduct propaganda and ideological work in an even more fruitful manner. We should focus our work on reform and opening up to provide effective [words indistinct] for economic construction. We should also create a good cultural environment for economic construction by consolidating and flourishing the cultural market. We should further develop such cultural undertakings as press, publication, broadcasting, television, and literature and art, and we should energetically train a number of excellent cultural workers in order to improve the quality of the ranks of all cultural workers. We should advocate [words indistinct] in order to occupy the cultural front with socialist ideology.

Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting held on 20 April. Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Ma Guoliang, and He Shoulun attended the meeting. Comrade Shan Rongfan [words indistinct]. Also attending were directors of propaganda

departments in various prefectures and cities and principal responsible persons of various departments and commissions directly under the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

### Talks Ends 21 Apr

SK2204234791 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] The provincial meeting of directors of propaganda departments concluded in Harbin today after a three-day session. The meeting called on comrades of the propaganda and ideological front of the province—focusing on the subject of developing economic construction wholeheartedly—to achieve better results in propaganda and ideological work and to strive to explore new ways to serve economic construction.

The major tasks of this meeting were to summarize and exchange experiences in making propaganda and ideological work serve economic construction; to further clarify the guiding thoughts, basic principles, and basic tasks and contents for propaganda and ideological work to serve economic construction in the future; and to achieve better results in propaganda work.

During the meeting, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave an important speech on achieving better results in making propaganda and ideological work serve economic construction. Thirteen directors of the propaganda departments of prefectural and city party committees, and responsible comrades of the propaganda and cultural departments in the province, delivered speeches on how to achieve success in the work of the propaganda and ideological front. Delegates to the meeting also held in-depth discussions on making propaganda and ideological work serve economic construction in the new period.

Shan Rongfan, Standing Committee member and director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, spoke at the end of the meeting on the successful fulfillment of the tasks for the propaganda and ideological front for this year. He said: In carrying out this year's tasks for the propaganda and ideological front, we should give prominence to priorities, which are to well organize the study and publicity of the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the fourth session of the seventh National People's Congress; to publicize the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan on a large scale; and to combine it with the study and publicity of the Eighth Five-Year Plans of our province, our industry, and our units so that they can take root in the hearts of the people.

Speaking about further intensifying the propaganda on economic construction and reform and opening up, Shan Rongfan emphasized: To serve economic construction with more initiative and to do so more effectively is an important guiding thought for propaganda and ideological work for the next 10 years, and it is a demand set on

us by the provincial party committee. At present, we should first do a good job in concluding the large-scale discussions on promoting stable economic development. After the large-scale discussions conclude, we should continue to organize vivid propaganda campaigns on the activities of the quality, variety, and efficiency year, and on the 12 major tasks for our province's economic work for this year as set forth at the seventh plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee. The focuses are to publicize the need to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises, to develop substituting industries, to strengthen the fundamental position of agriculture, to integrate industrial and agricultural production with foreign trade, to carry out comprehensive development and intensive processing of resources, to adjust the structure, to open up the market, and to enliven the use of funds. We should also well publicize for the Soviet Union and East European countries the 1991 China Economic and Trade Fair to be opened in Harbin on 15 June.

Shan Rongfan said: To achieve success in this year's propaganda and ideological work, we should also do well in conducting socialist ideological education, which includes socialist ideological education in all rural areas of the province, as well as education on Marxism-Leninism among students and office cadres. We should also well organize the activities to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the party; launch extensive propaganda and educational activities among the masses to show them that the communist party and socialism are good; urge them to love the party and the country and to develop Heilongjiang; launch activities for party members to usher in the date of 1 July and try to be advanced and outstanding; establish a good image; and make contributions in order to make the party more appealing and more capable of rallying the people. In the production of cultural products, we should implement the principle of giving priority to five aspects: should produce good products designed to make our province's cultural and art, publication, and theoretical undertakings flourish; and should provide more and better nourishment for the minds of the people.

Comrade Shan Rongfan said in conclusion: Our tasks remain arduous if we are to achieve success in this year's propaganda and ideological work. We should strengthen leadership, change our work styles, exert real efforts in doing work, do a good job in coordination in order to pool efforts, strengthen management of cadres, optimize the environment for personnel to grow to maturity, and achieve still better results in propaganda and ideological work.

Qi Guiyuan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended and addressed the meeting.



### Liaoning Begins Shipping Service to Oceania

SK2304061591 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] On 19 April, the 10,000-ton oceangoing freighter, Taohuali, which is owned by the Dalian Ocean Shipping Company and was fully filled with freight, returned home from Port Moresby of Papua New Guinea in Oceania and fulfilled the first shipping mission between Port Moresby and Dalian, which has opened a new ocean shipping line between Dalian and New Guinea. The opening of the new ocean shipping line has created conditions for allowing the northeast provinces and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to develop their trade and business contacts through Dalian harbor with the Oceanian countries.

### Northwest Region

#### Gu Jinchu Urges Improved Economic Efficiency

HK2304085991 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Excerpts] From 11-16 April, provincial party Secretary Gu Jinchu went to the eastern part of Gansu province, including Zhugu, Minxian, and other counties to conduct investigations and studies. He inspected some factories, mines, and enterprises, and visited some villages and peasant households. He had discussions with some prefectural, county, and township leaders on the issues of economic work and the building of the party.

During the investigations, studies, and discussions, he repeatedly stressed: Our entire economic work should be centered on enhancing economic results. In the course of promoting the party building, we should give prominence to the building of leading bodies and grass-roots organizations. During his investigations, Comrade Gu Jinchu happily found out that, supported by the policy of the state, cadres and the masses in this area proceed from local reality to struggle hard to bring about a gratifying change to the situation of poverty and backwardness. He hoped that cadres and the masses would conscientiously sum up their experiences accumulated in recent years to persist in their successful way to further explore a new way and means to speed up the pace of overcoming poverty and becoming rich. They should promote economic construction and do other work for the Eighth Five-Year Plan in a more solid and still better way.

While talking about economic work in the future, Comrade Gu Jinchu repeatedly stressed: we should strengthen our concept of efficiency and regard the enhancement of efficiency as a key link in economic work. This policy should be implemented in various quarters. He continued: We should give prominence to the issue of efficiency, and treat it as a key link in economic construction. To do so, our efforts should be devoted to the following aspects:

1. We should change our guidance thinking. Instead of rashly putting up establishments to carry out construction projects, we should mainly rely on the enhancement of economic results to push our economic development.

2. While running enterprises, we should assign economic efficiency a most important position right from the very beginning. We should do well the work of analyzing the feasibility of investment projects and assessing their economic efficiency. We should overcome the defect of proposing a contrived budget for investment, or deliberately leaving loopholes before projects are started. We should get rid of the defect of overestimating efficiency without allowing for unforeseen circumstances. This method of casting a wide net for carrying out construction projects will not only waste state financial and material resources, but also cause enterprises to suffer from inherent shortages. This places a heavy burden on local governments.

3. We should integrate necessity with possibility. We should give prominence to focal points and concentrate our financial and material resources on the development of undertakings which have good economic efficiency and products which are badly needed in the society.

4. We should strengthen management and operations of existing enterprises, and regard as fundamental work the enhancement of economic efficiency. We should increase efficiency through strengthening management to enhance fully the quality of enterprises, and increase their ability to meet contingencies and promote self-development. It is necessary to assist enterprises, but we should make strict demands on them. We should help them continuously increase their economic efficiency.

5. We should attach importance to scientific and technological progress. Nowadays science and technology play an increasingly important role in the development of productive forces. When we apply advanced technology, or install advanced facilities in a certain industrial enterprise, the quality of the products and economic efficiency of the enterprise will be greatly different. When we popularize a certain improved variety in agriculture, or employ a certain scientific method for planting, production output will considerably increase.

6. We should rely on the people to implement each and every measure for increasing economic efficiency. This signifies the importance of training talented personnel. We can adopt two methods for training talented personnel: Inviting qualified personnel to come, or sending students to study elsewhere. Practice in recent years has shown that we need various kinds of talented personnel for promoting construction in poor and backward areas. But the problem of talented personnel cannot be solved simply by inviting qualified personnel to come, or importing them from elsewhere. The most important and reliable method is to train local personnel.

During his investigations, Gu Jinchu repeatedly discussed, or studied with comrades from the relevant prefectures, counties, and townships how to further



strengthen party building. He called on them to firmly and effectively grasp party building, so that party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members would truly play their role as exemplary and vanguard fighting bastions.

He pointed out: While promoting party building, we should keep watch over the two ends—leading bodies and grass-roots organizations. The key to promoting the building of leading bodies lies in selecting well qualified personnel. Those who are most loyal to the party cause, honest in performing their official duties, most capable, can truly lead the masses to wholeheartedly fulfill strategic targets of the second stage, and work in a down-to-earth manner should be selected and promoted to leading bodies. We should pay close attention to selecting and promoting reserve cadres. Prompt action should be taken to select and train qualified candidates to create a good environment for the growth and training of our reserve cadres. The building of grass-roots organizations is the basis for all party building. To complete each and every job, we should rely on the activities and practice of grass-roots organizations. Prominent efforts should be made to grasp the building of party branches and other grass-roots organizations relevant to party branches.

### **Xinjiang Province Sees Increase in Income**

OW2204120491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1049 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)—The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region's financial income increased from 165 million yuan in 1981 to 2.1 billion yuan in 1990.

According to today's "ECONOMIC DAILY", the region invested 1.035 billion yuan in improving product quality and renovating technologies and introduced 108 advanced technical items from abroad during the past ten years.

So far, the region has established economic and technological cooperation links with 20 other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), the region developed over 5,437 kinds of new products using raw materials indigenous to the region, including cotton, woolen, sugar, fruits, medicines and mineral products.

During the five year period, the region's salt and sugar outputs increased six times and three times, respectively. In addition, Xinjiang earned over 300 million yuan from exporting 4.2 million tons of salt over the past four years.

The region has established economic and trade relations with 50 countries and regions. In the past decade, the number of products the region produced for export increased to 100. Moreover, its foreign trade volume witnessed a 600 percent increase.

## National Assembly Holds Special Session 19 Apr

### Ammends Constitution

OW1904140191 Taipei CNA in English 0815 GMT  
19 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 19 (CNA)—The National Assembly [NA], on this 11th day of its 15-day special session, Friday morning held the session's 4th plenary meeting and completed the formality of second reading for the first four of the 10 articles in the proposed attachment to the Constitution.

All is expected to go on quite smoothly and the session, as it was decided Thursday, will lower its curtain next Wednesday as originally scheduled.

Discussions have been less animated since the eight deputies of Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] affiliation walked out Monday afternoon in preparation for their Wednesday demonstration.

The DPP decision Thursday, in the wake of the overnight demonstration, was that DPP members return to their assemblies, but it was noted that the NA would be an exception to this call.

Four Taiwan-elected NA deputies of no party affiliation followed the DPP move and withdrew from the session Friday morning.

They have contributed their views but, in the absence of eager listening ears and with no prospect to reaching where they want, decided that they wouldn't stay on to endorse what they do not quite approve of.

The 20 DPP lawmakers, it also was learned, may return to the Legislative Yuan [LY] Monday but the matter depends on how their caucus meeting Sunday turns out.

The LY, just like the NA, saw continuously turbulent days last week, but has been having rather quiet and decidedly smooth meetings screening the national budget since the DPP lawmakers left the place the first thing this week, saying they wouldn't be back until the NA session reached its end.

Lu Hsiu-yi, one of the two DPP LY men injured and hospitalized last Friday, was seen about this morning. The other man, Tai Cheng-yao, was said to be still on his way to recovery.

### Continues 21 Apr

OW2104182391 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] National assemblymen taking part in the assembly's special session on Saturday [20 April] continued to read through more articles and proposals for constitutional amendments and, by the end of this morning, passed the fifth major article and proposal. When the vote was called on the article late in the morning, it was passed by 403 of the 423 Assemblymen in attendance.

The contents of the fifth article state that the Second National Assembly should be elected before 31 December of this year, and their term [is] to begin starting 1 January of next year for five years.

### Abrogation Bill Adopted

OW2204093891 Taipei CNA in English 0854 GMT  
22 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 22 (CNA)— After the stormy first two weeks, it appeared suddenly close to the end Monday morning as the National Assembly [NA] special session did the third reading for both of its two bills.

One is the proposed constitutional attachment that, among other things, will make re-elections possible for the Republic of China's three central-level parliamentary branches, and the other to request President Li Teng-hui to abrogate the constitution's wartime temporary provisions that had been in force since 1948.

The third readings came in that order—adoption of the attachment first, request for the abrogation later. But the voting was by a show of hands and then by a rising vote.

The special session's presidium was to meet Monday noon to discuss how the president is to be approached for action on the bills.

Some adjustment of the schedule also was planned. The 7th plenary meeting initially scheduled for Tuesday will be dropped altogether.

It also was learned that the closing ceremony will most certainly take place Wednesday morning as planned, with President Li present to deliver an address. All the participating NA deputies would then together host a luncheon requesting the honor of having Li dining with them.

Of the 470 deputies present for the third reading formality of the 10-article constitutional attachment, 457 raised their hands.

Somehow, 25 of those around for that voting were not on hand for the third reading of the "abrogation" bill. When the rising vote took place, 438 of the 445 present stood up.

Those who didn't raise their hands numbered 13 (3.8 percent). Those failing to rise: 7 (1.6 percent).

### Reform Proposals Passed

OW2204173591 Taipei CNA in English 1616 GMT  
22 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 22 (CNA)—The Republic of China's [ROC] National Assembly overwhelmingly approved a historic constitutional reform plan Monday, paving the way for the country to implement faster and more comprehensive democratic reform.

Two days before an extraordinary session is to close on Wednesday, the assembly first passed a third reading of

a package of amendments to the constitution and then voted to scrap the 43-year old "Temporary Provisions Effective During the Period of Communist Rebellion."

A spokesman for President Li Teng-hui said Li was pleased that the assembly, the country's electoral college which also holds the power to amend the constitution, had completed "a historic mission in the Republic of China's constitutional history."

When President Li was sworn in to a new six-year term last May 20, he pledged that he would seek to complete constitutional reform within two years.

Li is expected to promulgate the constitutional amendments and declare an end to the "period of communist rebellion" soon after the assembly presents its decisions to the president, the spokesman said.

The National Assembly Monday passed the motion to abrogate the temporary provisions with 438 of the 445 deputies present standing up to show their support.

The constitutional amendments, supported by 457 of the 470 deputies present, include articles that call for rejuvenating the country's tri-cameral parliament by substantially increasing the number of seats elected from the Taiwan area.

The other two parliamentary bodies are the Legislative Yuan and the Control Yuan, the country's supreme watchdog agency.

Under the reform plan, senior parliamentarians elected four decades [words indistinct] the Chinese mainland all be retired before the end of this year to make room for younger and more representative members to be elected from the Taiwan area and selected from overseas Chinese communities.

Elections for new deputies of the National Assembly shall be held before the end of this year, and the elections for the Legislative Yuan and the Control Yuan shall take place before Jan. 31, 1993, one article stipulates.

Other articles retain the president's sweeping power to issue emergency decrees in case of major financial, economic and other crises, and to establish government agencies needed to safeguard national security.

However, the emergency decrees issued by the president must be ratified by the Legislative Yuan within 10 days, one article stipulates.

### **Taipei Students Protest**

*OW2104183791 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 21 Apr 91*

[Text] Eleven college students have staged a hunger strike in front of the National Taiwan University in Taipei, protesting the Constitution being amended by the conservative old guards of the National Assembly.

The strike started Thursday evening with nine students from several colleges, and two more students joined them Friday. The strikers released a statement demanding the termination of the extraordinary session of the National Assembly, which is currently being held to amend the Constitution. The students strongly object that the amendments are being made by the elderly of the assembly, who were elected over 40 years ago on the mainland. They also said they were disappointed by the opposition Democratic Progressive Party's compromise with the ruling KMT [Kuomintang], which sets to revoke the controversial National Security Bureau and National Security Council at the end of 1993. The students said they hoped their action would awaken the people to force the government to have thorough constitutional reform.

### **Legislative Yuan Speaker Allowed Entry**

*OW2104182491 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 21 Apr 91*

[Text] The opposition Democratic Progressive Party's [DPP] Legislative Yuan on Friday brought up three conditions under which DPP lawmakers would return to the legislative chamber.

After negotiations with the ruling KMT [Kuomintang Party] on the matter, the KMT stated on Saturday that the demand that Speaker Liang Ssu-jung not be allowed to preside over the Yuan was absolutely unacceptable. The KMT said that if the DPP keeps its demand, it will not be present in the Legislative Yuan until the end of the year when Liang plans on serving his retirement.

The two other conditions demanded by the DPP was that police not be allowed to be called in to the Yuan's assembly hall to keep order, and that laws allowing to be overturned. [sentence as heard] After meeting with DPP officials, the KMT official said that the KMT immediately vetoed the condition about Speaker Liang. When this couldn't be agreed upon, time during negotiations devoted to other two conditions was short.

The KMT official stated that both sides were flexible in negotiations and the KMT could agree to prevent police from being called in except in emergency situations. Sources said that only a small portion of the DPP supports the condition concerning Speaker Liang, and there is a good chance that opposition lawmakers will once again appear in the Yuan next week.

### **Economic Planning Council Sees Improvement**

*OW1704141291 Taipei CNA in English 0859 GMT  
17 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 17 (CNA)—The domestic economy is definitely regaining its momentum and moving toward its eighth "boom-bust" cycle, a Council for Economic Planning and Development [CEPD] department chief reported Wednesday.

Li Kao-tsao, director of CEPD's Economic Research Department, said the 8th cycle is certainly to last long, with its "heyday" spanning more than six years.

Li based his optimistic forecast on the launching of the multi-billion-dollar six-year national development plan which will help stimulate domestic demand and bolster sustained economic growth.

As long as the world economy continues to grow steadily, Li predicted the domestic economic boom will not weaken during the next six years.

Although it is still hard to forecast when the 8th economic cycle will peak, Li said, it will very likely break the 96-month record of the 2nd cycle. The huge infrastructure investment called for in the 8.2-trillion-NT [new Taiwan] dollar national development plan will be the "firmest guarantee" of no serious economic slowdown over the next years, he stressed.

Li pointed out that the average "expansion period" of the past seven economic cycles was 44 months, while the average "recession period" was about 18 months.

Preliminary studies show the bottom of the 7th economic cycle reached in the third quarter of 1990, most likely in June, Li said. The 7th cycle started in August 1985 and peaked in April 1989. Last year's third quarter economic growth rate was only 4.07 percent, the cycle's lowest. The lowest level of the "coincident economic indicator", which shows the general economic performance during the period, was in June 1990.

CEPD will decide in the next few weeks exactly when the bottom of the 7th cycle occurred, Li said.

The leading economic indicator, which predicts economic performance in the months ahead, has risen for three consecutive months, Li said, so the domestic economic recession has definitely bottomed out and is now in a strong upswing.

### Taiwan Continues Unification Efforts

OW2204105691 Taipei CNA in English 0931 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April (CNA)— Cross-strait exchanges will be confined to their present scope if Peking insists on totalitarian rule and fails to give up its attempts to take Taiwan by force and to isolate the Republic of China in the international community, a highly placed official said.

Only after Peking changes its policy and system can relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait be further developed on the principles of "equality, reciprocity, peace and reasonability," Mainland Affairs Council Spokesman Ma Ying-jeou stressed in a public speech Sunday at the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS auditorium.

The Harvard-trained administrator indicated that the government's mainland policy aims to unify China under freedom and democracy. The government, however, must gradually pursue national unification because huge gaps exist between Taiwan and the mainland after 40 years of differing development. An abrupt, premature unification will only harm the interests and well-being of people on both sides of the straits, he added.

Ma pointed out that the presidential-level National Unification Council, the cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council and the private Straits Exchange Foundation formed during the past year all aim at promoting China's unification in an "orderly and well-planned" manner.

To reach the "short-term" goal defined in the national unification guidelines, Ma said cross-strait cultural and commercial exchanges must be further strengthened.

Ma said the government will accelerate the dissemination of the Taiwan experience to the mainland, and emphasize not only Taiwan's impressive economic development but also detail its cultural achievements. Taipei will also ask Peking to ease its press censorship in order to help the mainland people better understand Taiwan, he added.

On commercial exchanges, Ma hoped local businessmen will cooperate with the government to ensure that all cross-strait dealings will be in the best interest of both Taiwan and mainland people.

Speaking on the same occasion, C.V. Chen, secretary-general of the Straits Exchange Foundation [SEF], said that SEF will not only handle cross-strait disputes and problems but also help boost communications and understanding between the two sides in order to pave the way for eventual national unification.

Chen will head a group of SEF department chiefs on a visit to the mainland April 28. The group will meet with appropriate Peking authorities to discuss future communications channels and modes and on the elimination of smuggling, illegal immigration and acts of piracy in the Taiwan Strait.

In related news, government spokesman Shaw Yu-ming said Sunday that the time is still not ripe to open cross-strait press exchanges.

Shaw was responding to a call by a group of press executives for cross-strait exchanges of press offices at a seminar sponsored by the private Cross-Strait Development Foundation.

Shaw said the government may allow mainland journalists to visit Taiwan after the regulations governing civilian exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait has passed the Legislative Yuan.



## Reports Continue on Attacks on Fishermen

### Mainland Pirates Attack 18 Apr

OW1904134491 Taipei CNA in English 0748 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 19 (CNA)—Another Taiwanese fishing boat was attacked and its crew were beaten by their mainland counterparts Thursday in the Taiwan Strait, police authorities said.

The Hsinchu-based Ching Kwang-chung No. 26 fishing boat set sail on April 15. It was attacked by three mainland fishing boats shortly after it began fishing operations. Skipper Lai Shou-ken said he and four other crew member were beaten by the mainland pirates before they were released after 10-hours.

The wounded fishermen were immediately sent to a hospital in Hsinchu for treatment after they returned to Taiwan.

The Ching Kwang-chung No. 26's ordeal was the latest such act of piracy. More than 20 Taiwan fishing boats have been ransacked by their mainland counterparts over the past few years.

Also Thursday, ten more illegal mainland Chinese immigrants were arrested by Hsinchu police. The 20 to 25 years old stowaways had snuck into Taiwan from Fukien [Fujian] Province aboard fishing boats and are now awaiting repatriation.

### Missing Crew Reported 20 Apr

OW2104165691 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Contact was lost with the crew of (Shenghung) No. 1, a (?gill-net) fishing boat based in Tainan's Chiangchun Port, on its way back to Tainan today [21 April]. The boat was discovered stranded in the waters near Penghu's Chipei-yu Islet early yesterday morning. The safety and whereabouts of Captain (Wu Hsien-i) and four other crew members are still unknown. The naval and air forces as well as fishermen from Penghu are still searching for them.

According to another report, the fishing boat was looted by a fishing boat from the mainland and capsized while trying to flee. The five crew members were rescued by the mainland fishing boat, but this report has not been verified.

### Defense Ministry Offers Radio Aid

OW1404122991 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 14 Apr 91

[Text] Defense Minister Chen Lu-an said at the Legislative Yuan on Saturday that his ministry is currently working with a fishermen's radio network and, in the future, whenever ROC [Republic of China] fishing boats meet with a crisis situation, all they will need to do is

send their nautical position through a transmitter to the station in the Defense Ministry which will dispatch planes and frigates to assist the fishing boat.

Chen said that while such action will not be considered military movement, the military will do all in its power to assist fishing boats in situations of need. Chen furthermore stressed that besides strengthening patrols in waters around Taiwan, they will increase the number of planes flying around Taiwan's waters to further provide safety to the nation's fishermen.

### Boats Frequently Detained Abroad

OW2204104591 Taipei CNA in English 0920 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 22 (CNA)—A total of 238 Republic of China (ROC) fishing boats along with 2,162 crew members have been detained by foreign countries over the past six years, fishery sources reported Monday.

The Overseas Fishery Cooperation Development Association said that 12 countries, including Indonesia, the Soviet Union and the Philippines, detained ROC fishing boats between 1985 and 1990.

Of the ill-fated ships, 64 were expropriated by foreign authorities. Indonesia alone seized 31 ROC vessels during the six-year period, the non-profit association said.

In some cases, detained fishing boats and their crews were released after paying huge fines; in several other cases, crewmen were fined and then freed while their fish catches and boats were confiscated; in the most serious cases, crewmen were released only after serving prison terms in addition to losing their fish catches and boats.

The association has published a booklet which tells Chinese fishermen how to communicate with foreign naval ships and reminds them of other regulations so local fishermen can avoid falling prey to foreign authorities.

### Improving Ties With Mainland Discussed

OW2204091991 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Ma Ying-chiu, spokesman of the Executive Yuan's Mainland Committee said yesterday that the government successively established several special units such as the National Unification Council, the Mainland Committee, and the Foundation for Exchanges Across the Taiwan Straits to systematically implement the mainland policy. However, if communist China does not abandon hostility, then the two sides of the straits can only maintain nongovernmental exchanges and there will be no condition for further development of relations.

Ma Ying-chiu and Chen Chang-wen, secretary general of the Foundation for Exchanges Across the Taiwan Straits, made a special speech on the development of relations

across the strait yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Press Association. The Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) carried a live relay of the event.

In his speech, Ma Ying-chiu pointed out that the mainland policy is a policy in pursuit of national reunification. Nevertheless, the order for exchanges must be established and the scope of exchanges must be determined, if not, the differences arising from 40 years of separation may cause damage to the people on both sides of the strait and may also affect development. He stressed that communist China must change its behavior and its system before relations across the strait can progress on equal status, and in a peaceful, rational, and mutually beneficial manner, to facilitate the reunification of the nation under the principle of freedom and democracy.

Meanwhile, Secretary General Chen Chang-wen said that the function of the Foundation for Exchanges Across the Taiwan Straits is of a protective, balancing, and stabilizing nature. On the passive side, it handles issues pertaining to wildlife exchanges across the straits, while on the positive side, it supports the implementation of government policies. The estrangement and hostility of the two sides over the past 40 years can only be eliminated through continuous contacts.

#### Trade Policy May Ease With Mainland Goodwill

OW1504114691 Taipei CNA in English 0749 GMT  
15 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 15 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will "significantly" adjust its trade and investment policy toward Mainland China once Peking makes a goodwill response to Taipei, a senior economic official said Monday.

The anticipated adjustments include allowing direct cross-strait trade and investments or even permitting local banks to extend loans to Mainland China, the official elaborated.

Current regulations require trade and investments to be conducted through a third country or area and ban all cross-strait financial ties.

"But Peking must first show its goodwill toward us," the official, who demanded anonymity, stressed. There is no way Taipei can ease its policy toward the mainland if Peking fails to stop acts of piracy in the Taiwan Straits and continues to block the ROC's efforts to expand foreign relations, he added.

After carefully evaluating the current situation, the official said, the government has decided to develop cross-strait commercial ties in accordance with the three principles "flexibility, pragmatism and gradualism."

As more than 2,500 local businesses have registered their mainland ventures with the investment commission, the official said, the government can now better regulate

dealings across the Taiwan Straits and help them secure greater collective bargaining power with Peking.

The ministry will also help organize a cross-strait Taiwan Investors Association and will assist local industries to form "strategic alliances" with large foreign business firms to jointly tap potentially immense mainland markets.

#### Help With Exchanges Welcomed

OW2304104391 Taipei CNA in English 0747 GMT  
23 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 23 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] welcomes a reported Peking proposal to set up a private foundation to handle civilian exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, Vice Premier Shih Chi-yang said.

Shih, concurrently chairman of the Mainland Affairs Council, was commenting on local press reports that Peking plans to establish a "Sun Yat-sen Foundation" as a parallel organization to deal with the Taipei-based Straits Exchange Foundation.

"If the reports are true," Shih said, "we certainly welcome the proposal."

The establishment of a private organization to handle cross-strait exchanges on the part of Peking is in the interest of Taipei and will contribute to the development of bilateral relations, the vice premier stressed.

Shih told a Legislative Yuan committee meeting that if cross-strait dealings proceed smoothly, the government-sponsored Straits Exchange Foundation will open branches on the mainland to further promote such exchanges.

The ROC, of course, will also permit Peking's parallel private organization to set up offices in Taiwan under similar terms based on the principle of reciprocity, Shih noted.

SEF Secretary-General C. V. Chen said his foundation has not yet received any information from Peking about the establishment of a private agency to handle cross-strait exchanges.

Chen said he will try to learn if the reports are true when he leads a group of SEF department chiefs on a visit to the mainland later this month.

Chen said his delegation's mainland itinerary is being arranged by the Red Cross Society there. The mission is scheduled to call at Peking courts, foreign trade and culture departments and other agencies responsible for cross-strait affairs.

### Indirect Remittances Regulated

OW1604123591 Taipei CNA in English 0915 GMT  
16 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 16 (CNA)—Government authorities have tentatively agreed to regulate indirect mainland-bound remittances, a Central Bank of China official said Tuesday.

Once the go-ahead is given, drawees here, through banks in third areas, will be able to transfer commercial funds to mainland payees. The China mainland cannot now be listed as the remittance destination.

### New Channels Opened

OW2204110191 Taipei CNA in English 0944 GMT  
22 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 22 (CNA)—The Finance Ministry will open three new channels for cross-strait remittances and will not set further ceilings on such remittances, Vice Finance Minister Lee Chung-ying said Monday.

These new measures are included in a proposal on revising current cross-strait remittance regulations that the ministry will submit to the Mainland Affairs Council for review later this month.

The government currently only allows Hua Nan Commercial Bank to cooperate with Standard Chartered Bank to handle small cross-strait remittances.

To meet the increasing demand for the service, the ministry will open three new remittance channels while continuing to insist on their "indirect" manner:

- the directorate general of post can cooperate with Citibank to handle cross-strait remittances;
- in addition to Hua Nan Commercial Bank, other foreign exchange banks here will also be permitted to offer such services;
- local banks can set up joint-venture subsidiaries in a third country or area to directly handle cross-strait remittances, but the share of local banks in such subsidiaries should not exceed 40 percent. Subsidiary equity must also not include funds from the mainland.

As the central bank of China has stipulated that per capita outbound remittance must not exceed 3 million U.S. dollars a year, the Finance Ministry will not set additional ceiling on mainland-bound remittances.

### Mainland Considers Exchanges

OW1504003191 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 13 Apr 91

[Text] Sources close to authorities in Communist China said: When a delegation from the Straits Exchange Foundation [SEF] arrives for a visit to Peking on 21 April, it will further discuss the establishment of a mainland SEF branch with the Office of Taiwan Affairs of Communist China's State Council. In return, Communist China will insist that Taiwan allow it to establish

a New China News Agency [XINHUA] branch in Taiwan. If Taipei fails to agree with this condition, SEF will not be able to establish a mainland branch in the near future.

### Foreign Trade Board Views Exports to Mainland

OW1904134291 Taipei CNA in English 0754 GMT  
19 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 19 (CNA)—Indirect trade between Taiwan and the mainland through Hong Kong reached 713 million U.S. dollars in the first two months of this year, up 46.73 percent from the same period of 1990, according to statistics released by Hong Kong customs Thursday.

Taiwan exports to the mainland increased 45.04 percent while cross-strait imports surged 53.91 percent during the two-month period.

The Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT] analyzed that Taiwan exports to the mainland accounted for a record 5 percent of its total overseas sales in the January-February period. Mainland-bound shipments made up 3 percent of overall Taiwan exports in 1988, and the share stood around 4.5 percent in 1989 and 1990.

Exports to the mainland resumed their fast growth in the fourth quarter of last year and the strong upswing continued well into the first quarter of this year, BOFT officials said.

Cross-strait sales, however, totaled only 225 million U.S. dollars in February, the lowest since March 1990, the officials said.

### Foreign Minister Outlines Foreign Policy

OW1704141491 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien [Chien Fu] Saturday reiterated that the ROC's [Republic of China's] practical diplomacy is definitely not money diplomacy. Chien emphasized that, in its effort to increase diplomatic or substantive foreign relations, the ROC looks for nations with political stability and open economy. Relations must be based on mutual respect and benefit, Chien added, saying that the ROC will not unilaterally give aid to any one nation. Chien emphasized that the competitive spirit of practical diplomacy is conducted under [words indistinct] one China, two regions, and two different systems. He added that China's reunification will be under a system of freedom, democracy, and prosperity for all.

Chien also noted that Sino-American relations remain as one of the most important tasks of the ROC Foreign Ministry. He said that, as to the ROC's developing political or military ties with the Soviet Union, such relations are not in the current interests of the ROC as they might cause tension between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Chien said a practical way of pursuing

relations with the Soviet Union is to first promote bilateral economic, trade, cultural, and educational relations.

### **Taiwan To Aid Kurdish Refugees**

OW2304101891 Taipei CNA in English 0753 GMT  
23 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 23 (CNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has drafted a plan to aid Kurdish refugees, ministry officials reported Tuesday.

The plan is based purely on humanitarian grounds, and not on political considerations, the officials stressed.

As a member of the international community, the Republic of China must extend a helping hand to the Kurdish people who face harsh persecution by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, the officials said.

The ministry will announce the exact amount of the aid after the plan is approved by the cabinet, the officials said. The aid will come from the ministry's humanitarian relief fund.

The ministry may forward the aid to Kurdish representatives through American or European authorities. Major Western countries have been actively helping hundreds of thousands of displaced Kurdish refugees on the Iraqi-Turkish border following the end of the Gulf war.

The ROC [Republic of China] offered similar humanitarian aid to Jordan and Turkey last year.

### **Proposal Submitted**

OW2104185091 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has proposed providing financial aid to the Kurdish refugees who are dying by the hundreds after a failed coup following the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait in February. The proposal has been submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

With the large amount of foreign exchange reserves estimated at U.S. \$76 billion, the ROC [Republic of China] feels that it has the responsibility to extend a helping hand to the Kurds fleeing Iraqi suppression due to consideration of humanity and Taiwan's image in the international community, according to the ministry. Some diplomats also said that helping the Kurds has potential benefits to enhance the country's ties with Syria, Iran, Turkey, and even the Soviet Union where the Kurds are spread.

The ministry said most of the refugees arrived in Iran and Turkey, and the Government may consider offering the aid through the two countries.

### **Official Denies Iraq, Iran Sanctions Violations**

OW1504215391 Taipei CHINA POST in English  
12 Apr 91 p 6

[Text] No Republic of China firms have sold goods to Iraq nor weapons to Iran as sanctioned by the United Nations, Vice Economics Minister P.K. Chiang said Wednesday.

The result, reached after several months of grueling investigation, will be forwarded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and then on to the United Nations through proper channels, Chiang said.

In a U.N. resolution, 13 Taiwan firms were charged with selling goods to Iraq and four others accused of shipping weapons to Iran.

According to the ministry's finding, seven local traders did receive inquiries from Iraq shortly after the Middle East crisis took place last Aug. 2, Chiang explained. But no deals were struck due to lack of agreement over method of payment.

Before Iraq invaded Kuwait, the survey also found that three local firms exported goods to Jordan but not to Iraq. It is unknown, however, whether or not those goods were resold to Iraq, Chiang noted.

He added that three firms had already obtained the required permits for exports to Iraq before Aug. 2. One firm canceled its export since the war broke out and two others, which had already shipped their goods to Dubai when the war occurred, transshipped their goods to Jordan at the request of their buyers.

The findings show that no local firms violated the U.N. embargo resolution, the vice minister said.

The charge of selling weapons to Iran is also untrue, Chiang said. The investigation indicates that one trader sold auto parts to Jordan instead of exporting weaponry to Iran. Three other suspect firms have no export records to account for the past three years, he noted.

### **Reports Examine Bid to Join GATT**

#### **U.S. Supports GATT Membership**

OW1604081491 Taipei CNA in English 0737 GMT  
16 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 16 (CNA)—The United States basically supports the Republic of China's [ROC] bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Economic Affairs Minister Vincent Siew said Monday upon his return from the U.S.

"We must be patient in seeking to join GATT," Siew said, "and we will eventually realize our goal."



The Republic of China applied to join the Geneva-based world trade negotiating forum in January 1990 under the name "Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, Matsu Customs Territory."

The minister said the United States attaches great importance to the ROC's economic strength, and the Americans agree it is in the best interest of the world that the ROC play an active role in the global economic and trade arenas.

Siew said many U.S. congressmen and business leaders he had met during his just-concluded visit had firmly supported the ROC's GATT membership bid and had promised to convey their feelings to the Bush administration.

Siew left Taipei April 6 for the United States at the invitation of the USA-ROC Economic Council. While there he also met many American Government officials who lauded the ROC's efforts to liberalize its economy and to redress its trade surplus with the U.S., Siew recalled.

Siew said he believes relations between Taipei and Washington will become even more harmonious in the future. "We must continue to strengthen economic and technological cooperation with the U.S. in order to upgrade our industries," he added.

#### Government Lobbies Hard

OW2004110691 Taipei CNA in English 0749 GMT  
20 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 20 (CNA)—Economic Affairs Minister Vincent Siew will visit Singapore April 21 to seek support for the Republic of China's bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), sources said Saturday.

Vice Economic Affairs Minister P. K. Chiang will make trips such East European countries as Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in May for the same purpose, sources added.

The Republic of China [ROC] applied to join the Geneva-based world trade negotiating forum in January 1990 under the name "Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, Matsu Customs Territory."

Following his trips to Japan and the United States, Siew will attend ministerial-level economic cooperation meetings in Singapore next week during which he will express the ROC's position and determination to join GATT and to fulfill its international obligation, sources said.

During his April 17-19 trip to Japan, Siew met with Japanese dietmen to seek Japan's support for ROC's GATT membership bid and for efforts to improve the ROC-Japan trade imbalance. He also discussed the ROC's current economic and trade policy and its six-year national development plan with Japanese industrialists.

In his trip to the United States earlier this month, Siew met with U.S. congressmen and business leaders and asked them to support the ROC's efforts to join GATT.

#### Canadian Support Sought

OW1804181091 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT  
18 Apr 91

[Text] Montreal, April 17 (CNA)—A ranking trade official of the Republic of China [ROC] has urged Canadian business leaders to support Taiwan's bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Sheu Ke-sheng, director-general of the ROC Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT], made the appeal Tuesday while addressing a farewell banquet for delegates to the fifth joint meeting of the Canada-Taiwan Business Association.

"We count on your support," he told the gathering of 200 Chinese and Canadian business leaders. "We ask you to urge your government to support our membership bid."

If Taiwan becomes a member of the GATT, he said, "our trade policies will be more predictable because we'll have to abide by GATT rules."

Taiwan applied for admission into the 101-member trade organization on Jan. 1, 1990, under the name of Independent Customs Territories of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu. The application has been shelved since.

A joint communique issued at the end of the annual joint meeting of the Canada-Taiwan Business Association endorsed Taiwan's application for GATT membership.

Speaking on the ROC's trade policy, Sheu said his country is committed to trade liberalization, which the GATT is all about.

In the past 40 years, Taiwan's foreign trade has grown 400 times, to U.S. \$121 billion last year, Sheu said.

The huge foreign reserves accumulated over recent years have prompted the government to liberalize its domestic market, relax foreign exchange controls and invest in infrastructural projects.

The ROC's six-year national development plan, which calls for U.S. \$300 billion, offers tremendous opportunities for foreign suppliers of products and technology to the country's need for national development, Sheu said.

#### Bank Calm Over Impending U.S. Treasury Report

OW1304090691 Taipei CNA in English 0807 GMT  
13 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 13 (CNA)—The United States Treasury Department's report on the New Taiwan [NT] dollar, expected late this month, is not worrying Taipei

officials as they are confident the report will not have a major impact on the NT dollar's exchange rate.

A ranking Central Bank of China official said the Republic of China's trade surplus with the United States during the first quarter of this year fell 28 percent from last year's level to 1.3 billion U.S. dollars.

The decline in the trade surplus is much larger than the 10 percent commitment made by Taipei in its "action program" to narrow the trade gap with its largest trade partner.

Banking sources said with lower pressure on the NT dollar to appreciate, the central bank has loosened its limits on the currency's daily fluctuations, a move which will further liberalize the nation's foreign exchange market.

The bank also plans to open a forward foreign exchange market in response to possible U.S. pressure on the exchange rate issue, the sources said.

Under the 1988 U.S. Trade Act, the U.S. Treasury secretary is required to report to Congress annually on international economic policy and exchange rates.

The secretary is also required to identify countries having global current account surpluses while "manipulating" their currencies' exchange rates relative to the dollar, and to seek agreements with these countries to eliminate the unfair advantages obtained by the exchange rate manipulation.

The Republic of China on Taiwan, because of its huge trade surplus with the U.S., has been constantly discussed in the Treasury Department report since the enactment of the trade legislation.

#### **Banks Setting Up USSR Correspondence Accounts**

OW1304161391 Taipei CHINA POST in English  
8 Apr 91 6

[Text] Although Soviet officials emphasize that the Soviet Union will not establish formal relations with the Republic of China [ROC], Central Trust of China (CTC) here and a foreign trade bank in the Soviet Union have decided to set up correspondence accounts to assist companies in these two nations in doing businesses.

To inspire the economic growth in the Soviet Union, high-ranking officials with the foreign trade bank have visited the ROC for several times, officials with CTC revealed.

These Soviets expressed that they are willing to assist ROC manufacturers in making inroads to their country; therefore, CTC has decided to cooperate with this bank to develop the market there. Currently both sides are discussing the cooperation details.

In a short period of time, there may not have any official contact between the ROC and the Soviet Union, but the Soviet government can not stop the trading between

these two nations, officials with the Board of Foreign Trade indicated. Therefore, if there is any trade opportunity in the Soviet Union, the board will encourage local businessmen to strive for it.

Officials with the CTC revealed that after the cooperation agreement is approved by both institutions, a counter trade account will be open in CTC or the Soviet bank's Swiss branch, and CTC or the Soviet bank will be the warranty to make sure that traders of both sides will do businesses according to their contracts.

Furthermore, to protect ROC traders' profit, this counter trade account will not be open in the Soviet Union but in the ROC or a third country, officials with the CTC disclosed.

#### **Developing Ties With Soviet Republics**

OW1504115091 Taipei CNA in English 0805 GMT  
15 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 15 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] is gradually developing relations with the federated republics of the Soviet Union, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

"We're nurturing wide-ranging ties with them, but have not set a priority list," said the official who preferred anonymity.

The official reported that the ROC has already established contacts with six of the 15 Soviet republics—Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Moldavia.

Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien said in a recent public speech that developing political relations with Moscow is not easy at present; trade and culture are the two most likely areas for cooperation, he said.

Chien pointed out, however, that there is great potential for the ROC to develop substantive ties with individual Soviet republics.

Foreign Ministry sources said the ROC has never actively courted the Soviet republics, but their officials are welcome to visit Taiwan to see for themselves the political and economic situation here.

Ojars Kehris, chairman of the Economics Committee of the Latvian Supreme Council, and Maris Gailis, director-general of the Latvian cabinet-level Department of Foreign Economic Affairs, visited Taipei in early March to discuss the possibility of exchanging commercial offices. The sources said the ROC and Latvia have reached a consensus on the further development of bilateral relations.

**Vice Foreign Minister Leaves for ROK, Japan***OW1504111291 Taipei CNA in English 0746 GMT  
15 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 15 (CNA)—Vice Foreign Minister John Chang left at noon Monday for one-week visits each to Korea and Japan.

Chang will first go to Japan, with which the Republic of China [ROC] does not have official relations.

During his "private visit," the vice foreign minister will also inspect the operations of the Association for East Asian Relations which represents ROC interests in Japan.

Chang will then fly to Korea, whose diplomatic ties with the Republic of China on Taiwan have been described by Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien as facing an acid test.

Chien recently told a seminar that maintaining full diplomatic ties with Korea is "the severest task" confronting his ministry.

Chang's visit to Seoul comes at a "critical time," ministry officials said.

Chang will be the highest ranking Foreign Ministry official to visit Japan and South Korea in recent years.

**Visits Seoul***OW2004182291 Taipei CNA in English 1543 GMT  
20 Apr 91*

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (CNA)—Republic of China [ROC] Vice Foreign Minister John Chang arrived in Seoul from Tokyo Saturday for a five-day visit aimed to further cement friendly relations with South Korea.

While in Seoul, Chang will meet with South Korean officials for talks on strengthening bilateral relations and inspect the operations of the Republic of China Embassy here.

During his five-day stay in Tokyo, the senior ROC diplomat met with about 20 important Japanese political figures, including former prime ministers, faction leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], Diet (parliament) members, LDP officials, and government officials.

During the meetings, Chang exchanged opinions with the Japanese political leaders on relations between Taipei and Tokyo. He also briefed them on the Republic of China's efforts to implement democratic reform and to expand foreign relations.

**Legislator Departs for North Korea***OW2104185391 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 21 Apr 91*

[Text] Legislator (Chang Shih-liang), elected from the industrial sector, has departed for North Korea to promote economic and trade ties between Taipei and Pyongyang.

According to informed sources, (Chang) is visiting Pyongyang at the invitation of the North Korean Minister of Economics and Trade. Before his departure, (Chang) was quoted as noting that he will discuss with North Korean trade officials on how to build channels for economic, trade, and tourist activities between both sides. The legislator said he hoped private sectors of both sides and exchange trade offices to effectively promote bilateral trade and investment activities.

**Ukrainian Minister Visits, Promotes Ties***OW1804182391 Taipei CNA in English 1531 GMT  
18 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 18 (CNA)—Ukrainian Deputy Cultural Minister Stanislav Koltunyk said Thursday he hopes cultural exchanges between the Soviet republic and the Republic of China will strengthen in the future.

Koltunyk, the first Soviet cultural official to visit the Republic of China in decades, left Taipei Thursday after a six-day visit here.

While in Taipei, he met with Education Minister Mao Kao-wen and Chairman Kuo Wei-fan of the Council for Cultural Planning and Development for discussions on expanding bilateral cultural and artistic exchanges.

During the meetings, Koltunyk said, preliminary agreements were reached on increasing the exchanges of artistic groups between the two sides.

The Ukrainian official was invited to make the private visit by the International New Aspect Cultural and Educational Foundation in Taipei. Having toured the world-renown National Palace Museum and the Taipei Fine Arts Museum, he said he was impressed by the collection of the two institutions.

**Departs 19 Apr***OW2204064291 Taipei Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[Text] With the all-out assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Hsin-hsiang Art Center, and other sectors, (Koltunyk), the visiting first deputy minister of culture of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, finally left for home by air smoothly yesterday afternoon [20 April].

### High-Level Delegation To Visit Eastern Europe

OW1504121991 Taipei CNA in English 0816 GMT  
15 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 15 (CNA)—A Republic of China [ROC] trade delegation will visit five East European countries in mid-May to encourage economic relations with that part of the world, the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) said Sunday.

Headed by Vice Economic Affairs Minister P.K. Chiang, the highest-level ROC group to visit Eastern Europe in four decades will travel to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, a BOFT official said.

With the East European countries fast liberalizing their economies, trade relations between the Republic of China and that region have grown by leaps and bounds.

Two-way trade amounted to 509 million U.S. dollars in 1990, up 63 percent from a year earlier, with Taiwan exporting 210 million U.S. dollars worth of goods and importing 299 million U.S. dollars [worth].

Some East European countries, such as Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, have long maintained close economic ties with the European Community and may eventually be incorporated into the trade group, the official said.

Taipei therefore hopes, he added, not only to strengthen bilateral trade with them but to use them as stepping-stones to enter EC markets, especially after 1992 when EC members integrate into a single market.

With ROC investments in EC nations lagging far behind its rapidly expanding trade with the community, the official said, it might be feasible for Taiwan manufacturers to first establish bridgeheads in Eastern Europe in order to facilitate later access to the single EC market.

### 128 German Lawmakers Join Taipei-Bonn Group

OW1904174491 Taipei CNA in English 1538 GMT  
19 apr 91

[Text] Bonn, April 19 (CNA)—A total of 128 members of the Federal Parliament of Germany have signed to join the Taipei-Bonn parliamentarians group, which aims to promote relations between the Republic of China and Germany.

Klaus Buhler, a member of the German parliament, European Council and West European Union, was reelected chairman of the group earlier this week.

Buhler, a member of the parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, said that the 128 members of the group belong to various political parties including the Christian Democratic Party (CDU), the Christian Socialist Party (CSU), the Liberals (FDP), the Socialists (SPD), and the Party of Democratic Socialism.

Three vice chairman of the group were elected from among CDU, CSU and SPD parliamentarians.

In order to improve bilateral relations, Buhler said, the group will try to bring out the existing problems between the Republic of China [ROC] and Germany, such as visa applications and rights for ROC airlines.

### Ministries Promote Latin American Ties

OW1504114491 Taipei CNA in English 0754 GMT  
15 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 15 (CNA)—The ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economic Affairs are cooperating closely to develop Republic of China [ROC] trade and economic ties with Latin America, a bright spot for ROC foreign relations.

Officials said diplomatic and economic authorities will organize large trade missions to visit Central and South America in the next fiscal year as part of the government's efforts to boost ties there.

The government has assisted the business community to participate in trade fairs, make inroads into markets and invest in that part of the world.

Vice Economics Minister P.K. Chiang led a delegation to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico—countries without formal diplomatic ties with the ROC—and several other Latin American countries last December.

Chiang said the countries all warmly welcome foreign investors, and many also enjoy preferential treatment in trade with the United States, he said.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs has asked the Board of Foreign Trade and other ministry offices to formulate a strategy for expanding trade and investment ties with Central and South American countries.

For example, the Investment Commission is simplifying procedures for investing abroad and identifying industries suitable for overseas investment.

The semi-official China External Trade Development Council (CETRA), for example, has been asked to organize trade missions, help businessmen attend trade shows, and collect trade information in Latin America.

### Costa Rican Trade Office To Move From HK

OW2004105891 Taipei CNA in English 0813 GMT  
20 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 20 (CNA)—Costa Rica has decided to move its Hong Kong office in charge of Asian trade affairs to Taiwan in June this year, sources with the Economic Affairs Ministry said Saturday.

Costa Rica made the decision in view of the important foreign investments the Republic of China [ROC] has made in recent years and Hong Kong's reversion to mainland China in 1997, the official said.



The Costa Rican investment development bureau chief and other ranking trade officials are expected to visit here to open the office, the sources added.

In order to attract foreign investment, the Central American country has worked out investment incentives, sources said. Local light industry manufacturers are urged to invest in the market.

The ROC's first export processing zone in Latin America will be established in Costa Rica, the sources said. Bes Engineering Corporation will be responsible for developing the 40 hectare of zone. The first stage of construction work is expected to be completed in August this year to coincide with the ROC's trade promotion campaign in Latin American countries, the sources added.

#### **New Nicaraguan Ambassador Presents Credentials**

*OW2304113791 Taipei CNA in English 0745 GMT  
23 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 23 (CNA)—Nicaragua's new ambassador to the Republic of China [ROC] Pedro J. Chamorro Barrios presented his credentials to president Li Teng-hui Monday.

During the meeting, Li extended a warm welcome to Nicaragua's first ambassador to the ROC since the two countries resumed diplomatic relations last Nov. 5.

Li said he believes bilateral relations between the two countries will be improved further with Chamorro's assumption of his new post.

Ambassador Chamorro hopes the ROC can share its successful economic development experience with his country in order to promote well-being of Nicaraguan people.

#### **Guinea-Bissau Ambassador Presents Credentials**

*OW1804182591 Taipei CNA in English 1534 GMT  
18 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 18 (CNA)—Guinea-Bissau Ambassador to the Republic of China Ignacio Semedo Junior presented a copy of his credentials to Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien Thursday.

Semedo is Guinea-Bissau's first ambassador to Taipei since the Republic of China established diplomatic relations with the West African nation May 26 last year.

A senior diplomat, Semedo had been ambassador to Sweden before assuming his post in Taipei. During his tenure in Stockholm, he was concurrently Guinea-Bissau's ambassador to Denmark, Norway and Finland.

During his meeting with Chien, he pledged to do his utmost to promote cooperation and friendship between their countries.

Semedo is expected to present his formal credentials to President Li Teng-hui in a few days.

#### **Science Foundation Approves Taiwan Membership**

*OW1904173691 Taipei CNA in English 1533 GMT  
19 Apr 91*

[Text] Bonn, April 19 (CNA)—The International Foundation of Science [IFS] in Stockholm, Sweden has formally approved the application of the Republic of China [ROC] to become a member of the organization.

The ROC, accepted by the IFS as a semi-member in October 1985, is represented by its National Science Council (NSC) in the foundation. The international organization has now 86 members.

In September 1990, the NSC asked the IFS Sponsors Committee to conduct a cooperative project under which the foundation will train researchers and technicians for Third World countries. The IFS accepted the proposal and made it a major task of the organization.

The ROC is also a member of the IFS's 13-member Sponsors Committee. Other members of the committee include the United States, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, France, Finland, and The Netherlands.

#### **Foreign Exchange Reserves Increased**

*OW2004184391 Taipei CNA in English 1539 GMT  
20 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 20 (CNA)—The Republic of China's foreign exchange reserves increased for the fifth consecutive month in February to U.S. \$75.64 billion, the Central Bank of China (CBC) announced Saturday.

This represented an increase of U.S. \$800 million from June when the country's foreign currency reserves were registered at U.S. \$74.84 billion.

CBC officials said the reserves have increased further since February and were estimated at U.S. \$76 billion in mid-April.

#### **Considered World's Highest**

*OW2204121791 Taipei CNA in English 0827 GMT  
22 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 22 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC], outpacing Japan, has the world's highest foreign exchange reserves, according to a Central Bank of China report.

The nation's current foreign exchange reserves are estimated to have passed 76 billion U.S. dollars, the report said. The figure soared to 75.64 billion U.S. dollars in February of 1991, up 800 million U.S. dollars from the previous month.

The Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD) said that the ROC's foreign exchange reserves have increased 10 billion U.S. dollars since the third quarter of 1990, a sign that domestic political and economic situations have stabilized and the large capital outflow has halted.

Japan's foreign exchange reserves declined to around 70 billion U.S. dollars in March as its central bank dumped U.S. currency on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange market in an effort to prevent the sharp depreciation of the yen, the CEPD said.

The increase in foreign exchange reserves, CEPD said, will also help implement its six-year national development plan.

### Industrial Structure Upgraded

OW1804181491 Taipei CNA in English 0831 GMT  
18 apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 18 (CNA)—The Republic of China's [ROC] industrial structure is quickly upgrading, with heavy industry's share of overall manufacturing output and exports expanding more than 10 percent over the past four years, a government statistical agency reported Thursday.

The ratio of heavy industry to total manufacturing production rose to 56 percent in 1990 from 47 percent in 1986, the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics said. Its share of total ROC exports surged even more rapidly, from 32 percent in 1986 to last year's 56 percent.

The agency said the sharp appreciation of the New Taiwan dollar has helped accelerate the upgrading of local industries.

It used to take 20 to 30 years in many advanced countries to raise to 10 percent the ratio of heavy industry to overall manufacturing, the agency pointed out.

### Satellite Development Program To Begin 1 Jul

OW2004131091 Taipei CNA in English 0844 GMT  
20 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 20 (CNA)—The Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) will begin its 15-billion-NT dollar satellite development program July 1, officials said Saturday.

The ITRI task force in charge of the program will be expanded into an aerospace research center over the coming 15 years, they said.

Lin Yu-huan, director of the program, said he plans to train core staff members during the first year so they will be able to help design mid and long-range development plans.

ITRI is a government-funded research institute affiliated with the Ministry of Economic Affairs. It aims to help ROC [Republic of China] industry upgrade its technological levels and to advance scientific and technological knowledge in the country.

The program will be divided into four major categories to be implemented in successive phases:

- developing ground stations to receive signals from communications satellites, a 600 million-NT dollar project to be carried out by ITRI from 1992 to 1996.

- basic research on space science and technology, a project to be shared with the academic circles over the next 15 years with hardware estimated to cost 900 million NT dollars.

- National Central University will spend 1.3 billion NT dollars over 15 years to install a ground station to receive signals from low-altitude satellites focusing on resource sensing, including surveys on pollution and mines.

- ITRI will design a research satellite system and develop critical technologies needed to build the system, a project which will call for a total outlay of 8.7 billion NT dollars.

The last project will be put into effect in four stages. The last two stages will see the testing of a 200-kg satellite and launching of two small satellites by other countries.

### Fourth Nuclear Plant Urgently Needed

OW1304090891 Taipei CNA in English 0812 GMT  
13 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 13 (CNA)—If construction on the fourth nuclear power plant cannot start now, the Republic of China's long-term economic development will be seriously affected, a ranking economic planning official warned Friday.

Yeh Wan-an, vice chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD), said reliable power supplies will be critical to the successful implementation of various construction projects of the six-year national development plan.

"It's already late" to begin construction of the plant, Yeh said, but further delay will definitely have an adverse impact on the nation's long-term economic development and will dampen private-sector investment.

Construction of the fourth nuclear power plant, an important feature of the government's 1991-96 national development plan, has been put on hold because of opposition from environmentalists and residents at the proposed plant site in Taipei County.

Yeh said obtaining the funds, financing, and manpower needed for the 1991-96 plan does not worry the government, but power shortages, which could become a stumbling block to future economic growth, do worry the authorities.

### 3 New Industrial Ceramics Products Developed

OW1904134191 Taipei CNA in English 0732 GMT  
19 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 19 (CNA)—The Materials Research Laboratories (MRL) of the Industrial Technology

Research Institute added three more sophisticated products to its list of research achievements.

The general people might never have heard of silicon nitride, multilayer ceramic substrate, and piezo electric ceramic but they are already widely used in a number of fields.

Piezo electric ceramic, capable of transforming machinery energy and electric energy into each other, can be applied in products featuring remote control and resonance, an MRL official explained in a meeting with the press Thursday.

The advanced ceramic, the official said, is indispensable in manufacturing supersonic transducers, lighters, buzzers, resonators, and actuators, to name only a few.

MRL estimates that 90 percent of the products currently using such ceramics are imported and their total value exceeds 400 million NT [new Taiwan] dollars (some 14.7 million U.S. dollars) yearly.

"Tests indicate that supersonic transducers, resonators, and filters employing MRL-developed ceramics fare just as well as those using imported ones," the official said.

Multilayer ceramic substrate is a must in developing more sophisticated electronic products and large computers as it has faster transfer and heat dissipation rate, the official continued.

"Without such substrates," the official said, "future integrated circuits will hardly be able to function as required."

Aware of its importance, IBM, the world's computer giant, is already employing multilayer ceramic substrates in its large computers, the official noted.

Applications of the sophisticated ceramic are also seen in such other fields as weaponry, aviation, telecommunications, and consumer electronics, the official added.

Silicon nitride ceramic's high temperature resistance, high impact strength, and corrosion, and wear resistance, allow it to be used in turbine blades, cutting tools, rollers, and nozzles, the official said.

He stressed that even though complex materials involving silicon nitride are newly developed and applications are limited at the moment, its market potential must not be ignored.

## Hong Kong

### Sino-UK Airport Controversy Continues

#### UK Wary of PRC Demands

HK2204022891 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 22 Apr 91 p 1

[Text] The British government may shelve plans for Hong Kong's new airport if China's demands are too harsh to accept.

The strong message from London was relayed by liberal Legislative Councillor Martin Lee, who returned yesterday from his two-day lobbying trip in London.

After meeting politicians and senior officials in Britain, Mr Lee said he was convinced that the British government "is sincere and will not enter into any secret deal with China", over the airport.

"My impression is that if China insists on any harsh demands, Britain would choose not to proceed with the new airport project," Mr Lee said.

"The British authorities also have to consider the strong views put forward by the Legislative Council."

The chairman of the United Democrats of Hong Kong also held discussions with the British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, mainly over the airport issue.

The Legco has indicated it would rather scrap the airport than sacrifice Hong Kong's autonomy.

"If the British government simply accepted the demands of China, it would not be able to continue its effective rule over Hong Kong's internal affairs," Mr Lee said.

He was told by senior British officials that they had already made a series of reasonable demands for China to consider.

But he refused to go into detail.

On Saturday, the Executive Council held a special meeting to examine various airport options, including expansion of Kai Tak.

#### Britain Cited for Inconsistency

HK2204110091 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 22 Apr 91 p 12

["Short commentary": "Hong Kong's Prosperity and Stability Should Be Placed First"]

[Text] Since going into recess at the request of the British side on 13 April, the Sino-British government talks on the new Hong Kong airport have developed to such an extent that Martin Lee relayed a message after his meeting last weekend with British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. This cannot but make people highly skeptical of British side's sincerity in the talks. Lee is neither an official of the British Foreign Office, nor does

he assume any responsibility for the success or failure of the talks. Can there be great reliability and accuracy for him to report about Sino-British talks?

On the new Hong Kong airport issue, at first the British side called on the Chinese Government to express officially its support, but now it reportedly accuses the Chinese Government of interference. It has even presumptuously said that "administrative power must not be exchanged for the airport" to vilify and distort the Chinese side's serious stand on large infrastructure projects that straddle 1997. What has it got up its sleeve? At first, it repeatedly stressed that the new airport must be built and that it must be built immediately and on a large scale, but now it spreads the word that it "may not hesitate to shelf" the plan and bring up again the issue of expanding Kai Tak airport which it categorically rejected long ago. How can such a changeable attitude toward such a huge construction project which costs a lot of money and has a bearing on Hong Kong's economic prosperity, help increase the confidence of Hong Kong people?

Public figures and many experts and academics in Hong Kong have racked their brains and talked at great length calling on the Hong Kong Government to make public detailed data on large infrastructure projects so that people can make scientific assessments and do feasibility studies. Hong Kong taxpayers can know how things stand, and private investors can participate with an easy mind. But the Hong Kong Government has always closely guarded these secrets. It refuses to make more public consultation and is unwilling to accept the proposal on forming an infrastructure project consultation committee. Given the lack of relevant data and openness, some senior Hong Kong Government officials wanted to hurriedly start building the Tsingyi-Mawan suspension bridge, which is listed as a peripheral project for the new airport, by inviting foreign firms to join in the assessment and examination of qualifications for submitting tenders. All of a sudden it now hints that all this may be shelved. How can such a rash attitude help Hong Kong's international commercial prestige?

Before and after Hurd's visit to China, the Chinese premier and other senior officials repeatedly explained: On the issue of building a new airport, the Chinese Government adopts a cooperative attitude. The Chinese side's viewpoint is known to all, namely, for the sake of Hong Kong's future development, it is indeed necessary to build a new airport and it is hoped this can be achieved with less investment and high efficiency so that it will not bring a heavy debt burden to Hong Kong residents and the future special administrative regional government. Because this construction project straddles 1997 and the Chinese side should assume responsibility for the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Regional Government, the Chinese side cannot but take part in the examination and deliberations and put forward such rational proposals as setting aside sufficient reserves. This does not involve the Hong Kong Government's routine administrative affairs at all. Why is it that the guest returning from a visit to Britain yesterday spreads the slander of "exchanging administrative power for the airport"?



Whether the new airport is built or not, Hong Kong should be returned to China in 1997. According to the "Joint Statement," the British Government has an unshirkable responsibility for Hong Kong's administration before 1997. On such major issues as large infrastructure project, the Chinese side can only consult with the British side; it is impossible to rely on a person outside the British Government who does not have any responsibility to pass on a message. Because Britain's administration of Hong Kong has a time limit, it is necessary to have the cooperation of the Chinese side to ensure smooth administration during the transition period, and the "Joint Statement" has also guaranteed cooperation by the Chinese Government. In the days to come, the British side is facing a political option, to win the Chinese side's cooperation so as to attain stable transition, or to rely heavily on the forces of a small number of people who are resistant to China to stir up various contradictions and conflicts?

Whether the new airport can be built smoothly or not is related to the overall situation of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. The British side is to leave Hong Kong in a few years and China has sovereignty over Hong Kong. Therefore, in the face of provocations outside the negotiating venue, we still must keep calm and think soberly instead of following the practice of going to extremes. In doing everything, we must place Hong Kong's prosperity and stability and the long-term interests of Hong Kong's people first.

### Government Prepared To Drop Plan

HK2004043091 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 20 Apr 91 p 1

[By Shirley Yam and Kent Chen]

[Text] Hong Kong is prepared to shelve plans for the replacement airport at Chek Lap Kok rather than make any further concessions to China.

Sources stress that today's emergency meeting of the Executive Council [Exco], which will study a report on how to upgrade the existing facilities at Kai Tak should the new airport not be built, is not a bluff.

Sir David Wilson's top policy advisers are adamant that the Government's decision-making autonomy must not be compromised by allowing China too much power over pre-1997 matters.

The Government now believes that it will be unable to attract adequate foreign support for the massive project without the mainland's approval. China could deter private-sector investment by refusing to give guarantees on contracts and franchises spanning the 1997 changeover.

No date has been set for the resumption of the Sino-British negotiations that were suspended in Beijing last week, but there is still hope that another set of talks could lead to a break in the deadlock before the end of next month.

Executive Councillor and senior legislator Mr Allen Lee Pengfei said yesterday: "It is now a critical moment for both London and Beijing. The decision should be made as soon as possible. All that needs to be discussed has been discussed."

His Exco colleague, Dr Daniel Tse Chi-wai, agreed saying a decision must be made by late May if the airport is to be built by 1997 as planned.

Referring to today's report on Kai Tak, Dr Tse said it was reasonable for a responsible government to prepare for the worst.

"Both sides have yet to reach any agreement on the plan. No one can guarantee that the airport project will go ahead as planned. The Government has to consider other fallback plans," he said.

He conceded that consultancies had in the past concluded that expanding Kai Tak's capacity would be the least cost-effective option.

"But no one can foretell the chances of getting an agreement between the two sides for the new airport plan to go ahead," he said.

"One cannot deny other alternatives at this stage. The growing air traffic demand needs to be met no matter whether we are going to have a new airport or not."

An upgraded Kai Tak could meet demands up to 1997, he said.

Another Exco member, Mrs Rosanna Tam Wong Yick-ming, said all options were now open given the uncertainties.

"I must stress that the meeting is now suspended. Both sides are still assessing the other side's views. The meeting has not yet been concluded. Hong Kong will certainly want a decision as soon as possible," she said.

But a pro-China Legislative Councillor, Mr Tam Yiu-chung, was sceptical about the Kai Tak study and suggested that it could be a bluff.

Mr Tam, who represents the Federation of Trade Unions on the council, said if the Kai Tak option was feasible, Hong Kong would not need a new airport in the first place.

"We are told by the Government that Kai Tak can no longer accommodate the growing demand," he said.

"The two sides are still looking for a way out. It is right for someone to make this kind of suggestion now. This has been rejected before. Why should we resurrect the rejected proposal? Do they intend to exert pressure on the other side?" he asked.

He said the administration had maintained that Kai Tak could only be expanded at a very high cost and could result in nuisance to residents living under the flight path in Kowloon.

Meanwhile, Beijing officials yesterday denied that paramount leader Mr Deng Xiaoping had instructed them to adopt a hard line against the British in the airport talks.

The State Council's deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Chen Ziyang, dismissed as groundless a report that Mr Deng had condemned the airport plan as a British plot to drain Hong Kong's reserves before 1997.

"Don't believe in such a totally groundless report. Mr Deng is indeed concerned about Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. But he has not made comments on such a specific issue as the new airport," said Mr Chen.

Mr Chen said cost-effectiveness was the basis of China's proposal on the new airport and he was confident it would be welcomed by the Hong Kong public if it was disclosed.

### Tourism Industry Concerned

HK2004043291 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 20 Apr 91 p 1

[By Lisa Green]

[Text] Hong Kong's tourism industry yesterday voiced concern over plans to expand Kai Tak airport if the Chek Lap Kok plan is scrapped.

Representatives of the travel industry held a meeting yesterday to discuss the latest developments over the airport project which they say is threatening the existence of the territory's aviation network and tourism industry.

Mr Harold Wu, chairman of the Joint Council of the travel industry, said all parties strongly believed Hong Kong could not do without a second airport.

"We know the expansion of Kai Tak has been studied in depth in the past, but we really don't see how anyone can live without a new airport here," Mr Wu said. "It is essential."

He said his council would write to the Governor, Sir David Wilson, to express its support for the new airport plan.

Scrapping plans for an airport at Chek Lap Kok would not only affect Hong Kong's future but would also affect its stability and progress, he said.

"Tourism is one of the three largest industries in Hong Kong and we provide a lot of job opportunities as a result. Last year we had almost six million tourists."

"With the constraint on Kai Tak it will affect the industry terribly. There are not enough parking spaces for the aircraft and eventually the hub of the aviation network here will be moved away from Hong Kong."

Cathay Pacific executive and chairman of the Board of Airlines Representatives Mr Don Birch said the group was still confident the airport would go ahead.

"Our feeling is that it is just a question of time," Mr Birch said. "More importantly, I think everyone, including China, recognises that we do need a new airport, they are quite happy about where it is, it's just a question of getting on with it."

Mr Birch said Kai Tak was a series of bottlenecks, the last of which was the capacity of the runway.

He said the only way to increase capacity—by lifting the curfew between midnight and 6.30 am—would have serious environmental repercussions.

"Frankly, I don't think expansion is practical. I believe the economy is robust enough to sustain a new airport so let's just get on with it," Mr Birch said.

Hong Kong Tourist Association executive director Mr Eugene Sullivan said they were confident the Government would go ahead with the new airport, but he said expansion of Kai Tak was also a good move.

"It isn't such a bad idea that they put more money into Kai Tak for further expansion if it is a method to extend its life for another couple of years," Mr Sullivan said.

### Commentary on Suspension of Airport Talks

HK2304103991 Hong Kong LIA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 23 Apr 91 p 12

["Short Commentary": "Whoever Started the Trouble Should End It"]

[Text] After the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's airport issue were adjourned at the request of the British side on 13 April, rumors were heard all around, so much so that even Hsieh Chih-wei, member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hong Kong, said that it was difficult to tell truths from falsehoods. Ordinary mortals are naturally feeling as if lost in a thick fog and are even less competent to make head or tail of the Hong Kong Government's new airport plan, which was not made transparent enough in the first place anyway. One of the rumors claims that the British side has handed its proposal to the Chinese side and is now waiting for a reply from the latter. Logically, if the British side had put forward a new proposal and the Chinese side needed time to study it, it should be the Chinese side that had suggested adjourning the talks. Why, then, did it turn out to be the British side who had made the suggestion? "Whoever started the trouble should end it." Since the British side requested adjourning of the talks, it stands to reason that the talks cannot be resumed until the British side finds it appropriate to do so. What everyone is waiting for now is a political decision to be made by the British side.

We might as well look back on the airport talks over the past seven months. First, China and Britain started negotiations, upgrading the issue from the level of experts' work to that of decision-makers'. After several talks were held when David Wilson and Lu Ping visited Beijing and Hong Kong respectively, and British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd went to China for a discussion,

both China and Britain acknowledged that their differences had been narrowed and the Chinese side made clear its cooperative attitude toward the construction of the new airport in Hong Kong. Douglas Hurd left his attaches in Beijing to continue the discussion. Hong Kong residents and investors all hoped that China and Britain would work out a satisfactory plan as a solution to this problem at an early date through negotiations. However, just when the talks had made some progress and were developing toward a final agreement, some people raised their voice considerably when clamoring to "resist China's interference," thus bringing the talks from progress to a standstill. Martin Lee proposed a motion in the Legislative Council for resisting China's interference, which was vetoed. He then went to London for a brief visit and came back claiming that he had won approval there. Under the impact of this wave of "resisting China" from both inside and outside, while the airport talks are still adjourned, the rumor that the entire airport plan will be shelved has been heard. A look at the development of the situation would clearly show the cause and effect and the boundaries of responsibility. The varied conditions and factors involved in order to eliminate interference, resume the talks, seek agreement, and push forward the construction, are beyond the beck and call of the Chinese side.

The large-scale construction package, including the new airport proposal, was solemnly put forward after what the Hong Kong Government called careful deliberation. Governor Wilson formally announced this package in his policy speech. Afterwards, the Hong Kong Government did a great deal of propaganda in and outside the territory. The unprecedented joint meeting of the Hong Kong Government's top six "secretariats" claimed that the construction of the new airport project was an irreversible necessity. The Hong Kong Government openly invited the Chinese Government to share responsibility in and provide support for this plan. China and Britain held talks on this issue and made some progress. If the Hong Kong Government, under aggressive attack from a small number of advocates of "resisting China's interference," could not implement, and eventually abandoned, its large-scale construction plan which had been solemnly announced, it would truly show itself to the world as a "lame duck."

I once pointed out that an extremely small number of people who still cherish the colonial concepts of the old times are resentful at the prospects of Hong Kong returning to China. We should be watchful of them. In order to safeguard the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, China and Britain must cooperate with each other, and more so in the second half of the transition period. This is required by the articles and spirit carried in the "Joint Declaration." On any major matter straddling 1997, China and Britain must talk and cooperate with each other. Only by so doing can they make the handing over and takeover dovetail and

achieve a successful transition. No compromise can be given on this principled question. If the principle of Sino-British cooperation is sacrificed to entertain those advocates of "resisting China's interference," who claim "better to die in glory than live in dishonor" and "stake" Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, it will violate the dignified "Joint Declaration" and will also impair the fundamental interests of Hong Kong residents and even those of the Chinese and British peoples.

### Negotiations Viewed

*HK2304140491 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO  
in Chinese 23 Apr 92 p 12*

[“Newsletter From Beijing” on 22 April by staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): “How Can One Be Influenced by Sentiment in Handling Things?—Hong Kong Government’s Attitude as Viewed From Hearsay in Recent Days”]

[Text] In the last few days in Hong Kong, there have been numerous rumors circulating about the new airport plan, which boil down to one message: The British Hong Kong Government “would rather scrap the new airport plan in order to safeguard administrative power.” Let us leave the question of the origins of the rumors for the moment; in itself, the message is a highly irresponsible way of doing things for Hong Kong’s future and the 6 million people in Hong Kong.

**Both Sides Share a Consensus, Then Build Airport as Quickly as Possible** On the question of a new airport for Hong Kong, both China and Britain have continuously maintained that Hong Kong needs a new airport. Moreover, most people in Hong Kong hold the same view. Now that everybody shares a considerable ground of consensus on the issue that Hong Kong needs a new airport, the next question is how to build the airport economically as quickly as possible so it can benefit Hong Kong’s stability and prosperity at the earliest possible date.

As the new airport needs huge investment and straddles 1997, before making a decision on how to carry out the project, the British Hong Kong Government ought to do two things: First, since the project directly involves the immediate interests of the Hong Kong people, the government must extensively solicit the opinions of the Hong Kong people. At the time when one made the decision on building a new airport, one could turn a deaf ear to the opinions of the Hong Kong people on issues regarding the building of the airport; but now, because of the aforesaid hearsay, when one wants to scrap the plan, one will make the ideas behind it “transparent” [tou ming 6631 2494]. This way of doing things hastily is to disdain the opinions of the people in Hong Kong, who

were born and brought up and will live here for generations in the years ahead; and more seriously, it is a very irresponsible approach toward Hong Kong's future.

#### **One Must Be Responsible for Hong Kong's Future**

The other is that, according to the stipulations of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong, the British Hong Kong Government can exercise its administrative power to 30 June 1997 and it has no right at all to bother about matters after 30 June 1997; and since the project straddles 1997, the British Hong Kong Government should hold consultations with the Chinese side on matters of this category to seek Chinese cooperation. When one wants to build a new airport, one will "instruct" (as certain people did) the Chinese side to make a statement of support for the project and when the latter airs views for consultations, he flares up and washes his hands of the project. This should not be a case. This way of completely ignoring cooperation is similarly a very irresponsible approach toward Hong Kong's future.

#### **The Hong Kong Government Should Bear Responsibility for Consequences Arising From Its Own Doings**

In fact, the Chinese side has always been cooperative on the issue of the new Hong Kong airport. This active and cooperative attitude remains unchanged up to this time when rumors are growing from all directions. Chinese officials participating in the matter, with whom this reporter contacted, said the talks between China and Britain were currently in recess. It can thus be seen that the Chinese side is all along waiting for the continuation of the talks and ready for cooperation with its counterpart. The Chinese side persisted in this attitude. It is believed that as they see it, the issue of the new Hong Kong airport is not a matter of children playing in the sand. From the viewpoint of Hong Kong's long-term interests, Hong Kong does need a new airport and it must build a new one. Thus, one should not be biased against the project, much less influenced by sentiment in handling it.

If the hearsay is a fact and once the British Hong Kong Government shelves the new airport issue, this will surely constitute a blow to Hong Kong. What the consequences will be is hard to predict at present. Nevertheless, no matter what the consequences will be, the sole bearer can be none other than the British Hong Kong Government. The reason behind this argument is very simple. It is the British Hong Kong Government which originally initiated the building of a new airport and asked for a Chinese statement of support and has now suddenly refused to have anything more to do with the matter. Therefore, if the consequences arising from the suspension of the new airport plan are undesirable, then the British Hong Kong Government should be held responsible.

**The Airport Must Be Built or Will Be Postponed for Construction at Most Judging from the Chinese side's position, now that the Chinese side has recognized that Hong Kong does need a new airport, we are convinced that the plan will not be shelved just because the British side scraps it. We firmly believe that they will continue to carry out the plan as an important matter. What is different is that the construction of a new airport project, which requires less investment but promises good results and can bring joy to the Hong Kong people, will be delayed for some years or will be started after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.**

#### **Sino-British Debate Over Reserve Viewed**

HK2204130691 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO  
CHING in Chinese, No. 223, 16 Apr 91 pp 6-9

[Article by Liang Nien-En (2733 1819 1869): "Jiang Zemin Directly Takes Charge of Hong Kong, and New Developments After Hurd's Visit to China"]

[Text] CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin is now directly in charge of providing guidance for CPC policies toward Hong Kong. No matter how busy he is, he makes written instructions or comments on the CPC's important documents concerning Hong Kong. He has also told the authorities concerned to provide "meticulous guidance" and "make impressive progress [xing xiang jin du 1748 6273 6651 1653]." With the year 1997 drawing near, he stressed the need to pay attention to problems concerning finance, civil servants, the Basic Law, and the training of young and middle-aged qualified people for running Hong Kong. Failing to do this, he said, the future Special Administrative Region (SAR) would land itself in a passive position politically and economically.

During his visit to China, Hurd reached a consensus with China and the two sides deepened mutual understanding in three respects.

In his conversation with Hurd, Jiang stressed the need to pull together to solve problems. Li Peng said that China will certainly cooperate with the Hong Kong government in building a new airport. Presently the Chinese and British sides have only a few differences over the airport issue. Their main differences are over how much money the Hong Kong government will set aside for the SAR government and how the sum will be guaranteed.

How much money does China hope the future SAR administration will have at the outset? One hundred and ten billion Hong Kong dollars! The CPC predicts that the land fund will amount to 60 billion by 1997 so the Hong Kong government should set aside HK\$50 billion for the SAR government. If the land fund really hits 80 billion, the reserve can be reduced to 30 billion. China is likely to make a concession on the reserve issue to show its sincerity.

The Sino-British agreement on the new airport is expected to be concluded in early summer, and the Chinese side will publicly commit itself on the subject then.



### **Jiang Zemin Personally Steps in to Direct CPC Policy Making**

CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin has personally stepped in to direct CPC policy-decisions toward Hong Kong. Recently he has made written instructions or replies on the CPC's important documents concerning Hong Kong.

Jiang Zemin demanded members of the Political Bureau and cadres in charge of Hong Kong and Macao affairs provide "meticulous guidance" for the work for the six years, "the latter half of the transitional period," in the run up to 1997, and make various preparations for the hand-over of sovereignty including providing solutions to the problems concerning civil servants, finance, and the training and seeking of qualified people for running Hong Kong. Jiang Zemin said that it is necessary to make impressive progress in the related work as 1997 is just round the corner. "Otherwise, the future SAR will land itself in a passive position politically and economically," he continued.

At present, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, and Li Peng, the "three horse-drawn carriages" responsible for Hong Kong affairs, that is, the Foreign Ministry, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, and the Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA, are keeping in step with one another pretty well. The policies for the "latter half of the transitional period" and toward the new airport and the reserve were surely decided upon by the hierarchy rather than by a particular department at will.

### **John Major and Li Peng Exchanged Letters Hoping to Restore Ties to the Level before the "4 June Incident"**

Before Hurd's current visit to Beijing, Britain sent a message to China expressing the hope that Sino-British relations would be comprehensively restored to the level before the "4 June incident" in 1989. British Prime Minister John Major sent a letter to Li Peng which expressed a desire to further strengthen their bilateral relations. Li Peng very much appreciated Major's stance and expressed the same willingness in his reply.

**London Does Not Entirely Agree with the Hong Kong Government's Decisions** In an interview with the Chinese ambassador in London, Hurd said: If Qian Qichen makes an unscheduled visit to or passes near Britain, he will be very much welcomed. The British side also told China frankly that some of the Hong Kong government's policies are not necessarily appropriate. This suggested that the British side did not agree with some of the Hong Kong government's decisions.

Before Hurd's visit to China, China and Britain had in fact made some headway in their negotiations over three major issues (the proposed airport consultative committee, the airport authority, and the amount of money set aside for the SAR government.) According to their rough agreement, Hong Kong will set up an airport consultative committee which is to include representatives of the Hong Kong people and an airport authority which it to include Chinese representatives. The

remaining issue was how much money would be set aside for the future Hong Kong government.

**Hurd Put on a Good Bluff Before His Trip to China. What Was All That About? However, before Hurd's visit to Beijing, the British side put on a good bluff and hinted that it did not expect that Hurd's visit would bring about any breakthrough.**

Before Hurd left Britain for Hong Kong, a piece of news emerged from London to the effect that Hurd will make a strongly worded statement at the Hong Kong airport. As a result, a great number of reporters surrounded Hurd at Kai Tak Airport wondering what change the British side would make.

Hurd said his trip was mainly designed to make certain whether Beijing chose to cooperate or refused to budge.

The British side said that the bilateral talks will center on major principles rather than on the reserve fund issue. When it comes to major principles, he added, we must speak out without beating about the bush. We will ask the Chinese side if they want to improve Hong Kong's situation or make a mess of it. If they choose the former, they should cooperate with us. If they choose the latter, they can continue to refuse to give in.

Hurd also publicly claimed that he would discuss the human rights issue with Chinese leaders. He indicated on his way to Beijing: If China refuses to cooperate, the airport project will be shelved.

On the eve of the talks in Beijing, Hurd said in Hong Kong: It is essential for the Chinese and British sides to cooperate with each other in the latter half of the transitional period. Strengthening bilateral cooperation and mutual consultation does not mean that we are controlled by China. The Hong Kong government still has the final say in the airport issue.

At the same time, hard-liners spread word that if the Chinese side continues to demand that the Hong Kong government set aside money for the SAR as reserve, the latter will give up the plan to build a new airport.

Some sources were also quoted as saying the British government will remove Governor Wilson from office. A reporter sought confirmation from Hurd in Wilson's presence. Hurd denied the report and praised Wilson for his achievements and performance.

Informed British sources also said: If Beijing persistently demands a veto on the airport issue and a deadlock results, Hurd will walk out of the conference room in protest.

What was the actual state of affairs?

Those who are politically-minded must have questioned and drawn their conclusion: Would Hurd go to the trouble of travelling a long distance to Beijing just to have a quarrel with Li Peng, Qian Qichen, and Lu Ping? Dignified as he was as a foreign minister, how would he leave Beijing for home empty-handed? If the two parties

failed to iron out the basics of their differences, what would he go to Beijing for, laying aside so many pressing internal and foreign affairs?

To put it bluntly, the good bluff Hurd had put on was nothing but a political stratagem of Britain, an old-line empire. He dressed himself up for show and to haggle with China when the talks entered the final stage.

The Chinese side, however, remained calm and composed. Luo Jiahuan, head of China's airport specialist group, put it frankly: I do not believe in the least that the British side will shelve the airport project. If you do not believe me, future developments will tell you everything. Qian Qichen Said: There Are No Such Demands as "Mutual Condominium," "Control," and "Veto" Whatsoever [subhead]

Qian Qichen made an open reply to Hurd's remarks. He said: "Strengthening Sino-British cooperation in handling Hong Kong affairs is a principal topic for the forthcoming bilateral talks. Ensuring a peaceful transfer of Hong Kong sovereignty and preserving Hong Kong's stability and prosperity is in the interest of China and Britain. We are fully confident that we can achieve this, for the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong has provided a sound foundation for the cooperation between the two countries. Qian Qichen reiterated that China only intends to consult with the British side over the hand-over of Hong Kong sovereignty and the Chinese government's responsibilities and obligations after 1997. "According to the joint declaration, the two sides shall discuss matters relating to the smooth transfer of government in the latter half of the transitional period. This means that the two sides should earnestly discuss all matters relating to the 1997 transfer of sovereignty and the Chinese government's responsibilities and obligations after 1997 and reach a consensus."

On the airport problem, he said: China hopes the new airport will be built. At the same time, China is duty-bound to protect the interest of six million Hong Kong residents and to maintain Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity.

### **The Two Sides Need to Strengthen Cooperation**

Both China and Britain have in fact an urgent need to restore friendly relations and strengthen cooperation in the second half of the transitional period.

First, China needs to rely upon Hong Kong to develop the "four modernizations" and to absorb foreign funds, technology, and information during the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program. Second, Britain derives enormous profits from Hong Kong. If it is willing to cooperate with China in handling affairs relating to the transfer of government during the crucial six years in the run-up to 1997, it will continue to gain great profits in the future. This is self-evident. Third, under the changeable and complicated international situation, if the two sides, being permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, can make concerted efforts to facilitate the establishment of a new world order, they will stand to benefit from it. In fact, when Hurd met with Qian Qichen, they first spent a whole

morning discussing international affairs, including the situations in Iraq, the Middle East, the Soviet Union, and Cambodia. Under the current international situation, for the two countries to exchange views face-to-face is not something "formulistic" or "nonessential." Rather, it will help readjust the international situation in the future. As disclosed by informed sources, Queen Elizabeth II told the Chinese ambassador to Britain in her interview with the latter not long ago that the situation in the Middle East will remain turbulent though the Gulf war is over. Therefore it is essential and to mutual benefit for China and Britain, as permanent members of the Security Council, to cooperate and to know each others viewpoints better in establishing a new world order in future. The Two Sides Share Similar Views on Many International Issues [subhead]

At a press conference held on 6 April, Hurd pointed out in unmistakable terms: Britain considers it necessary to hold close consultations with China over the international situation, and the recent talks over international and regional issues proved useful. The two sides share similar views on many international problems, and our positions have become closer and closer with each passing day. Hurd was satisfied with the results of the talks.

During his visit to Beijing, Hurd met with CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, and Wan Li, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee separately and held several sets of talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Lu Ping, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office.

### **Jiang Zemin Suggested that the Two Sides, Being in the Same Boat, Should Make Concerted Efforts to Solve Problems**

In his interview with Hurd on 5 April, CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin said: "In the run up to the 1997 transfer of Hong Kong sovereignty, China and Britain are in the same boat, so we should help each other. So long as we act in line with this spirit, there will be no problems that cannot be settled."

Jiang added: "Let bygones be bygones. We should adopt a forward-looking attitude from now on."

Li Peng briefed Hurd on China's "Eighth Five-Year Plan" and 10-Year Program and said: "There are bright prospects for economic cooperation between China and Britain."

Hurd responded positively, saying: First, China and Britain should strengthen their cooperation on the Hong Kong issue and hold close consultations in the Security Council; second, the two sides should strengthen their economic cooperation and cultural exchanges. He encouraged British businessmen to invest in China and help China with its construction in agriculture, communication, energy, and telecommunication and its efforts to exploit markets.

### **Promote Mutual Understanding and Reduce Differences**

Outwardly Hurd failed to bring most welcome news to Hong Kong residents when he came back from China. But just as he put it, he succeeded in promoting mutual understanding and reducing differences through the visit.

The two sides reached a consensus in three major issues.

Chinese leaders guaranteed: China will not interfere with Hong Kong affairs before 1991 or seek "control" or "condominium," while Hurd assured the Chinese side that Britain will provide adequate information to and consult with China on major issues spanning the 1997 changeover.

The two sides agreed to commit the Sino-British liaison group to speed up their work so that the hand-over of Hong Kong sovereignty will be smoothly accomplished in 1997.

The British side believed that the Chinese side is justified in demanding that a stable financial arrangement should be made for the SAR government and agreed to set aside a certain amount of money for the future Hong Kong government. The exact amount is to be discussed by the Sino-British specialist subgroup.

As the SAR government will be fragile economically at the outset and expenditures will be enormous, including those on civil servants' pensions, the Chinese demanded that a total of HK\$ 110 billion should be reserved for the SAR government. If the land fund hits HK\$60 billion by 1997, the Hong Kong government will have to set aside HK\$50 billion, and if the land fund "fortunately" accumulates HK\$80 billion, the Hong Kong government will be allowed to reduce its contribution to HK\$30 billion. Chinese experts estimated the Hong Kong government will have HK\$110 billion in its till by 1997 allowing for inflation. China emphasized that if the Hong Kong government leaves only "a small amount" of money to the SAR government, the latter and the Hong Kong people will have a heavy burden to bear. This will not do at all. Deng Xiaoping said: It is not allowed to expand the government staff unlimitedly and increase civil servants' payment unnecessarily and leave a number of major projects undone because this will leave a heavy burden to the SAR government, China, and the Hong Kong people.

Jiang Zemin said earlier: Such a practise that "you invite somebody to dinner and tell me to foot the bill" will not do. The Chinese hierarchy's hard line on the reserve and airport issues is: China will neither draw money from nor subsidize the SAR. So if the massive projects result in excessive expenditures, the Hong Kong people will suffer from increased taxes.

The CPC hierarchy pointed out: China has no intention of interfering with Hong Kong government policies which are meant for the run-up to 1997, but China will surely step in and examine any major issues or projects for which the SAR government will be held responsible. Apart from the airport plan, any future major projects and enormous spending should be submitted to a consultation committee and made public so that the Hong Kong people can exercise supervision.

### **The Chinese Side Will Make a Concession on the Amount to Be Set Aside for the SAR Government to Show Its Sincerity**

After Hurd left China, the Sino-British specialist subgroup held talks on the reserve and airport issues, with stress on the former. It is reported that the Chinese side will make a concession to facilitate the talks and show their sincerity. But their concession and compromise will be limited or they will be to blame for the heavy burden the SAR and Hong Kong people will have to bear after 1997.

As a matter of fact, the two sides have only a few differences, with the main one being how much money the Hong Kong government will reserve for the SAR government.

The British side estimated that the land fund will have increased to HK\$80 billion by 1997. If this proves to be true, the Hong Kong government will only have to set aside HK\$30 billion as required by the Chinese side. Given mutual understanding and accommodation, a small concession made by the Chinese side, and no unexpected issues, the two sides, it is believed, will soon reach an agreement after haggling.

To what extent will the Chinese side cut the amount to be reserved for the SAR government? It is estimated that the amount will be reduced by five or six billion Hong Kong dollars. If the British side agrees with this concession, an agreement is likely. However, if they want a bigger cut, the issue will become a hard nut to crack.

### **The Chinese Side Is Willing to Cooperate So That the Hong Kong Government Will Administer Effectively**

While Hurd had to hold talks with Chinese leaders on problems concerning Hong Kong, he had to leave some leeway to the Hong Kong government on the airport issue because the airport plan was advanced by the latter. And he had to respect the Hong Kong government and follow established procedure. Consequently, Hurd's assistants and Hong Kong's airport specialists stayed in Beijing to hold talks with their counterparts. Hurd also briefed Hong Kong government senior officials and the Executive Council on his trip and consulted with the British government over the next strategy. All this was done as required by the administrative arrangement and there was nothing unreasonable.

**China and Britain Are Likely to Reach an Agreement in the Coming Summer** According to information from Beijing, China and Britain hope to reach full agreement in early summer. When they reach a consensus on the proposed consultation committee, airport authority, and the amount set aside for the SAR government, the Chinese side will announce its support for the new airport. Accordingly, Hong Kong's society, economics, and the people's life will take on a new look. What effect the biggest capital construction project in Hong Kong's history, which enjoys support from both China and Britain, will have on Hong Kong merits our attention. For investors, it is wise for them to carefully assess the pros and cons and seize the opportunity.

### **BBC Planning To Move Relay Station**

HK2204033291 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 22 Apr 91 p 1

[By Antony Cheesewright in London]

[Text] The British Broadcasting Corporation, prompted by fears of political interference from Beijing, is searching for an alternative site for its Hong Kong relay station, its most important overseas transmitter.

The \$121.5 million complex at Nim Nan near Tsang Tsui, will be shut when the territory is returned to China in 1997. The BBC plans to remove as much equipment as possible from the Hong Kong studios.

Confirming the BBC's search for an alternative site, a spokesman said: "We are looking at a number of options, including northern Thailand."

When opening the transmitter in October 1987, the managing director of BBC World Service John Tusa said: "If the Chinese are happy with the job we are doing we will be more than happy to continue using the transmitter after 1997."

However the lease runs out in 1997.

London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH yesterday said: "The Hong Kong transmitter, opened less than four years ago by John Tusa ... has allowed the corporation to reach hitherto untapped audiences deep inside China, especially in the politically sensitive areas around Peking.

"The broadcasts have angered the Chinese authorities by standing in the way of their attempt to rewrite history."

China has made it clear that the transmitter will be allowed to function only if broadcasts contribute to "bilateral relations". However, the BBC spokesman retorted: "We don't have a record of kow-towing to people."

Elizabeth Wright, head of the World Service's Chinese section, said: "I would not be prepared to change the editorial judgment simply to suit the Chinese."

The loss of the Hong Kong transmitter and the means of broadcasting the British point of view would weaken significantly the Foreign Office's regional influence.

Last week the World Service increased its daily Mandarin service from three hours to three and a half, complementing the daily 45-minute service in Cantonese.

The size of the Chinese audience is unknown but is thought to run into tens of millions in a country which contains a quarter of the human race.

None of this is to the liking of Beijing, which is particularly sensitive about Western analysis and reporting of the pro-democracy movement in China.

"They can't be very happy with Western analysis," Miss Wright said.

In 1989 Mr Tusa accused Beijing of regular and severe jamming of the BBC signal in the wake of the June 4 crackdown, calling it a "back-handed tribute to the effectiveness of our broadcasts but deeply regrettable".

A BBC engineer said it had been the first firm evidence of jamming.

China's Foreign Ministry was informed but refused to meet Mr Tusa or accept a letter of protest.

Brian Barron, a BBC television and radio correspondent resident in Hong Kong, claimed during the June 1989 disturbances that he and his two-man crew were "kicked and punched and forced to kneel by the roadside with loaded and cocked pistols" aimed at them.

### **MFN Trade Status Extension Requested**

OW2104121791 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Hong Kong, April 21 (XINHUA)—Hong Kong's Executive and Legislative Councils will take a series of actions to urge the United States to extend the Most Favored Nation (MFN) status to China, according to local press reports.

The actions under consideration include a visit by the two councils' senior members to the U.S. to lobby on the issue, and the writing of a letter to all U.S. congressmen to explain the significance of China's MFN status to Hong Kong.

The councillors will soon meet members of the local American Chamber of Commerce to discuss the issue with them and seek their support.

According to Hong Kong official statistics, last year, 20 percent of Hong Kong's total re-export were products made in China's mainland or products processed by Hong Kong manufactures in the mainland and exported to the U.S. These products totalled 82 billion H.K. dollars (10.5 billion U.S. dollars) in value.

If China's MFN trade status was withdrawn, it is estimated that Hong Kong's re-export will drop by more than 30 percent which means that Hong Kong will suffer an annual loss of more than 36 billion H.K. dollars (4.6 billion U.S. dollars).



### Private Soviet Bank Seeks Investment

HK2304030291 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English  
23 Apr 91 p 1

[By Eva To]

[Text] Commercial Bank for Innovations (CIB), the biggest private bank in the Soviet Union, is trying to establish links with a broad range of local business interests in a three-day push to lure local investment.

The delegation from the bank, believed to be the first Soviet bankers to visit the territory, will meet with representatives of Hong Kong Bank, Hutchison, the Jardine Group and the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce among other business contacts that range from trading to travel.

Bank Chairman Mikhail Khodorkovsky said Asian investments formed only a tiny part of the U.S.\$2 billion in non-government foreign credits that had flowed into the Soviet Union since it opened its doors in 1985.

But he sees great room for improvement and is particularly keen to generate interest in Hong Kong and Taiwan, which have had little contact with the Soviet Union. The two are the only stops on the itinerary this trip.

Mr Khodorkovsky said the lack of contact was due in part to stringent visa requirements imposed on Soviet travellers by the two governments.

The Soviet Union has embassies in Japan, South Korea, Thailand and Singapore. But it remains difficult for Soviet nationals to even visit Hong Kong, let alone formalise diplomatic representation.

"It has, for example, taken me four months to get my visa (for Hong Kong)," Mr Khodorkovsky said yesterday.

A wide range of projects are open to foreign investors but those related to construction and forest development could be of particular interest.

Most of the Soviet Union's trade with the territory so far has been conducted via a third country—mainly countries in Europe—but Mr Khodorkovsky said direct trade would be much more cost-efficient for trading parties at both ends.

He could not be specific on incentives for foreign investors, blaming rapid changes recently, but gave assurances that the terms were improving.

With net assets of 990 million roubles, CIB is the first of some 1,000 private banks that have emerged in the Soviet Union since 1988. It is part of the Menatep Financial group which includes 19 other commercial banks, in addition to a range of insurance, investment and trading interests.

The group has four offices overseas but none in Asia.

### Increased Investment Integration Noted

HK2204011091 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English  
22 Apr 91 p 1

[By Geoffrey Crothall in Beijing]

[Text] Chinese corporations have invested nearly US\$10 billion in Hong Kong, according to the head of the Hong Kong Bank's China division, Mr Anthony Russell.

As much as 65 percent of that investment has come from five major corporations, but Mr Russell said most of the growth in the past few years had been generated by provincial and local-level companies, particularly those from Guangdong and elsewhere in southern China.

The big five companies are China International Trust and Investment Corp. (which has interests in Hong Kong Telecom, Cathay and Dragonair), the Bank of China, China Merchants (with interests in shipping and port development), the diversified trading group China Resources, and China International Travel Service.

Although no figures on the dividends received from these investments are available, Mr Russell said that given the extensive range of the mainland's investment portfolio, considerable profits must have been made.

Speaking at [a] lunch meeting of Hong Kong businessmen in Beijing, Mr Russell said the size of mainland investment in Hong Kong pointed to the increasing integration of the two economies. He predicted that trade and economic co-operation would continue to grow in the future.

"I think there is still tremendous potential for economic co-operation, particularly in Huizhou and other areas of the Pearl River Delta as Shenzhen and Dongguan eventually become saturated," he said, adding that Hong Kong companies had also shown considerable interest in Pudong.

Mr Russell, who is in Beijing for the Hong Kong Bank's annual meeting of its China branch and representative office managers, said that although the bank had for the first time this year made a provision against bad loans in China, it was confident the outstanding loans could be recovered.

"I should emphasise the provision is just that and does not mean the money is lost, and I can assure our shareholders the bank is working very hard to recover all outstanding loans."

### PRC Approves Massive Seabed Investigation

HK2004051091 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 20 Apr 91 p 4

[By Vivian Tse]

[Text] Beijing has given consent to a Hong Kong Government request to carry out a massive seabed investigation to pave the way for a \$15 billion plan to dispose of sewage into the South China Sea within China's territorial waters.

This was revealed yesterday by the director of Marine Resources Management at the Chinese National Bureau of Oceanography, Li Ming-feng.

Mr Li told The HONGKONG STANDARD that specialists from various departments within the State Council had scrutinised documents relating to the seabed investigation forwarded by the Guangdong government before reaching the decision.

Mr Li said the Hong Kong Government would be informed of the decision "as soon as possible".

"We have agreed in principle for the investigation to go ahead. The period for the investigation to be conducted and other detailed arrangements are being handled by the South China Sea branch of our bureau," he said.

Some Hong Kong Government officials had expressed concerns about the delays to the mammoth project, which is of vital importance to the disposal of sewage in the territory.

Mr Li said the deliberations among various departments had taken longer than expected because the proposed investigation would cover a large area within Chinese territorial waters.

He also said experts from various departments concerning marine ecology, environment, fisheries, transport and foreign affairs would discuss the plan when Beijing received all the reports of the oceanographic and geophysics surveys from Hong Kong.

"We will also invite academics to look at the findings and we will conduct a collective assessment on the plan's impact to the Pearl River region before we make any decision," said Mr Li.

Mr Li also noted that if the quality of the treated sewage exceeded China's standards, Hong Kong would have to observe mainland rules and pay an extra fee.

Meanwhile, Liang Song, director of the South China Sea branch of China's National Bureau of Oceanography in Guangzhou, yesterday confirmed Beijing's decision.

"We are hopeful that the investigation will start very soon as Hong Kong officials have expressed their concern on the possibility of unstable weather in the coming few months," he said.

The seabed investigation for the marine outfall, originally scheduled to start in Chinese territorial waters in January, has been placed on hold as Beijing required a closer look at the matter and withdrew its earlier consent to the investigation exercise.

Government sources said the investigation would be crucial to confirm or discount initial findings, which indicated the seabed structure in Lema Channel, north of the South China Sea, may not be strong enough to lay a 30-kilometre marine outfall.

If the outfall, a vital part of the disposal plan, is abandoned, Hong Kong faces vastly higher costs for the project.

Government sources estimate the capital cost of the project would soar from \$15 billion to \$23 billion and the operational cost from \$350 million to \$700 million.

According to the plan, sewage generated from urban Hong Kong will be treated before being disposed of through a 30-kilometre marine outfall to Lema Channel near Dan Gan Island in the South China Sea.

Construction work is scheduled to start next year and the major part of the project will be ready for operation in 1995.

The Hong Kong Government has said all the studies will be finished by the middle of next year.

## MACAO

### Macao Basic Law Drafting Committee Talks Ends

OW2004122291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1209 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—The four-day sixth session of the Basic Law Drafting Committee of the future Macao Special Administrative Region came to an end here today.

Addressing the closing meeting, committee Chairman Ji Pengfei said that the committee members agreed with most articles of the draft law.

Meanwhile, he said, they voiced different opinions on other articles and suggestions on the revision of them.

Ji said that the drafting committee's five groups specializing on different subjects should further revise the articles they have drafted by studying the different opinions and suggestions in connection with views collected from among the local residents in Macao.

According to the communique of the sixth session, the next session of the Basic Law Drafting Committee will be held in Beijing from July 9 to 13 this year.

Ji also said that members at the Macao-based consultative committee will be invited to Beijing to exchange views with the drafting committee members from the mainland.

Ji gave a banquet this evening for the drafting committee members.

**END OF**

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